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Cambridge's 1940 Budget Upset by Court Ruling; Yarnell Reviews Far East

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 15, 1940

In New England: Graduation Tide Rises

Cambridge's record-breaking 1940 budget, long the storm center of a municipal tempest, has been invalidated by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The decision, written by Justice James J. Ronan, ordered the Cambridge assessors to base their 1940 assessments on the 1939 budget. [Details: Page 9.]

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, until recently commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, believes a Nazi victory in Europe will mean Japanese domination in the Far East, an Associated Press dispatch says.

"If the Allies win in Europe," he said in a talk at Hartford, Conn., last night, "they will reassert themselves in the East; but if they lose on the Continent there will be chaos the world over, and the Japanese will control the Far East."

Emerging from academic cloisters, the bustling, striving world of business and professions commences today for thousands of young men and women being graduated from New England's famed colleges. Harvard, Brown, Tufts, Wellesley, Smith, Yale, Dartmouth, Radcliffe, Bates, and a host of others begin today those impressive, emotion-fraught exercises that are a spring tradition. [Details: Page 9.]

Sabotage Hinted in Explosion of Finn Air Liner

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—The Governments of Estonia and Finland opened an investigation to determine whether sabotage was involved in the explosion of a Finnish air liner yesterday in which 10 persons, including one unidentified American, were fatally injured.

Two French diplomats, whose names could not be learned, were said to have been aboard the plane, which was carrying 220 pounds of diplomatic mail. A private source expressed belief that the diplomatic matter included important material from Berlin intended for shipment to America through the Finnish port of Petsamo.

In Washington: Debt Delay Offered Finland

Congress by a unanimous vote offered war-ravaged Finland a 10-year moratorium on its current post war debt installment despite the little republic's professed readiness to pay the $159,398 in full.

The American Red Cross announced it hoped to send a special chartered "mercy ship" loaded with foodstuffs, clothing and ambulances to the relief of war refugees every 10 days following last-minute preparations for the sailing of the McKeesport, carrying a $1,000,000 cargo. The ship will dock at Bordeaux.

President Roosevelt signed into law legislation calling for automatic promotion of Army officers after specified years of service in each grade.

The Relief Bill total was boosted to more than $1,223,000,000 as rural and urban Senators joined forces to insert in the bill by a vote of 58 to 16 $100,000,000 to finance farm surplus removal programs.

War Summary: British Forces Increased

The Allied armies were reported fighting the German forces with unrelaxed intensity, although the main army under Gen. Maxime Weygand continued to retreat to positions farther south of Paris. Italian troops in minor land operations claimed to have captured few points along the French frontier.

Prime Minister Churchill will deliver a war statement before the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 18.

Britain's army was swelled by the registration of 300,000 28-year-old men for military service. Men 29 years of age expected to number 320,000 will be required to register June 22, raising the armed strength to 2,800,000.

British school children were the subject of an unofficial plan announced by the Daily Mail to send 100,000 children to the United States for the duration of the war.

Italian mines around the Italian-owned Dodecanese islands have rendered navigation off the southwest coast of Turkey extremely perilous, Turkish maritime authorities asserted.

Russia denied rumors of a Russian promise to Sweden of assistance in the event of an attack upon that Scandinavian country by a third power.

British and French Ambassadors to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps and Eirik Labonne, visited Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff separately in formal courtesy calls.

Portugal issued a decree prohibiting certain "luxuries" including motorcars, motorcycles and trucks, except by special license for industrial purposes.

Netherlands Indies' Governor General Tjarda van Starckenborgh-Stachouwer reiterated his warning to all nations to keep "hands off" the Netherlands East Indies.

American refugees numbering 700 from Egypt sailed from Genoa for the United States aboard the American steamer Exochorda. The American Export liner Excalibur, probably the last American ship to sail from Egypt, left Palestine and Syria today to pick up American refugees at Alexandria.

Hamilton Puts Classics on Optional Arts List

CLINTON, N. Y. (AP)—For the first time in its 128-year history, Hamilton College next year will grant Bachelor of Arts degrees without requiring study in Greek or Latin.

The College Board of Trustees yesterday reduced the current requirements from two languages, of which one must be a classical language, to one. The group also abolished the Bachelor of Science degree and made mathematics an elective rather than a compulsory subject.

Nason Succeeds Aydelotte as Swarthmore Head

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP)—John W. Nason was named President of Swarthmore College yesterday to succeed Dr. Frank Aydelotte who resigned to become Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.

Mr. Nason is a professor in the Department of Philosophy. He is a native of St. Paul, Minn., and was graduated from Carleton College in 1926.

The following year he studied at the Yale Divinity School and in 1928 attended the Harvard Graduate School where he took his Master's degree in philosophy.

New York Truckmen Get Shorter Hours

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A six-day-old strike of 2,000 Eastern New York truckmen ended yesterday with granting of union demands for a reduction of the work week from 54 to 50 hours.

The strike affected the region from Albany west to Canajoharie, north to the Canadian border, east to Pittsfield, Mass.

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Air Agent Named

LONDON—The appointment of Morris W. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, as agent for the Ministry of Aircraft Production in the United States and Canada was announced June 13.

Agricultural Puzzle

BRULE, Neb. (AP)—Just how it happened Paul Kenfield, farmer, doesn't know.

But he says he harvested a field of barley last year, then last fall planted the same field to wheat.

Up came a nice field of barley but nary a stalk of wheat.

Alumnae in White Save for Red Cross

Wellesley's 1939 Class appeared in the Alumnae Parade today in plain white dresses instead of elaborate costumes traditional in other years. Class officers explained it had been voted to donate the money usually spent on costumes to the Red Cross for war relief work.

The Class of 1925 appeared in white dresses draped with yarn. Each member of the class was given mimeographed knitting directions. Each promised to knit a soldier's sweater.

The Class of 1908 marched in red, white and blue "Uncle Sam" costumes. The oldest class to march was that of 1880.

Civil Service Extension Step Nearer to Law

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The chances of removing most of the patronage in the Federal Government now hangs in the balance in Congress. The Ramspeck bill that would cover between 125,000 and 200,000 employees into civil service has passed the House and is now reported out unanimously by the Senate committee.

The measure is faced with a race against time in which its contestants are apathy and indifference. If it crosses the deadline in the next few days or weeks left before Congress quits it will be the culminating act in the broadest Federal extension of civil service in years.

The situation is this: When President Roosevelt took office in 1933 the ratio of civil service to political appointees in Washington had reached an equilibrium, after years in which the civil service group had gradually grown. The civil service ratio was 75 to 80 per cent. The New Deal enormously increased federal employees, and these were picked from the party faithful according to the ancient political custom.

As the ranks filled and agencies stabilized, the joint motive of reform and protection gradually brought the new workers under civil service. The Post Office has at last been put under civil service protection after generations as the chief political pie-counter. The process was extended to other agencies.

Pressed Reform

Mr. Roosevelt pressed this reform. So far as his power has gone he has blanketed in government workers under civil service by executive order. A recent sweeping executive order completed the work so far as the President's authority went. But in the course of years Congress had excluded tens of thousands of jobs specifically from civil service and held them as political appointees.

All told some 300,000 jobs are specifically exempted by Congressional order, in creating the agencies, from non-political protection. To meet this situation the Ramspeck bill was introduced in the 1939 session, authorizing the President to extend the civil service provisions, at his discretion, and with certain qualifications, to exempt agencies. The bill specifically continues the exemption of WPA.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is not under civil service, but is operated on a strictly non-political basis. The Civil Service Commission estimates that under the pending Ramspeck bill between 125,000 and 150,000 would be covered in practice, the largest prospective unit addition in history.

The bill passed the House on Feb. 9 by the overwhelming vote of 214 to 110, after months of delay.

Apathy and Delay

Its chief enemy in the Senate has also been apathy and delay. William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, has made little or no effort to secure a quorum. He seemed unable to get his committee together. It seemed that the bill would be killed by indifference. At the last minute on Thursday when a committee quorum failed to appear Senator James Mead (D) of New York went out into the corridors and rounded up two Senators: Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia and Walter George (D) of Georgia. At the first roll-call only three Senators (Bulow, Mead and Walter H. White (R) of Maine) had appeared, which was one short of a quorum. Mr. Mead is the real hero of the story. With his drive and initiative the bill was unanimously approved. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia voted by proxy.

Now the question is, can the Senate act in time to save the measure?

There are two obstacles to overcome. First is to get the Senate to act before it quits. It may quit in a few days. Second, to compromise differences between the Senate and House versions of the bill.

Windjammer Sunk to Clear Harbor Hulks

Once proud five-master towed to deep water by tugs—Other hulks await removal.

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the ignominious "sailing" from Boston today of the humbled windjammer Jennie Flood Kreger—once proud five-sticker that spread canvas to the winds of the entire Atlantic seaboard—the group of three abandoned ship hulks that have been tied up at Meridian Street bridge, East Boston, for a dozen years, has been cleaned up.

The Kreger, last of the three to go, left port with assistance of two tugs, though only a shell was left of the once stately schooner that ferried coal from Hampton Roads "down East," and lumber from the South to New England. Her tall masts, long bowsprit, solid and heavy deck planks, and deck houses were missing.

All three of these hulks were towed to a point about 10 or 12 miles easterly of Graves Light, and sunk where the water is in excess of 40 fathoms deep.

First to go was the Horace A. Stone, four-master, which was taken out June 3, and sunk in 43 fathoms. Then went the Augusta W. Snow, another four-master, that was sunk on June 5, in 46 fathoms.

Removal of the three hulks cost the taxpayers of Massachusetts $3,000, the sum appropriated by the last Legislature.

After the Legislature appropriated the $3,000, bids were requested for removing the hulks, the lowest of which was $8,310, submitted by the McKie Lighter Company. Search was started for an "Aladdin's Lamp" that might permit State officials to accomplish the task with the funds available. The "lamp" was found in the person of Nicholas L. Powers, who estimated he could pump out the hulks, patch up leaky seams, put in ballast and tow them out of the harbor for sinking, all for the $3,000.

Cries of "it can't be done" arose from near and far. But the State awarded the contract, and the seemingly impossible was accomplished. Now the port boosters who seek to complete the job of cleaning up the harbor and port of unsightly old hulks, point to 59 other wrecks that still remain, of which 23 are along the shores of East Boston, according to the last survey made by the State.

Taking her last sea voyage, picture: Page 10.

French Cabinet Considers Crisis; Maginot Line Under Heavy Fire; No Letup in U.S. Aid for Allies

Bill would place full resources of the RFC behind big national defense program.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The rush of events here assures that neither the possibility of a separate French peace with Germany, nor Adolf Hitler's declaration that he will not be interested in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere will alter the policy of the United States to do all it can to help the Allies.

Even in the face of rapidly changing developments abroad, the United States Government moved to facilitate delivery to the Allies of all aircraft, arms, and ammunition that can be dispatched and to go full speed ahead on the Nation's own defense program.

New Developments

Among developments on the military front were these:

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to throw its $1,000,000,000 lending powers into the national defense program. The measure empowers the RFC to lend money to private or governmental corporations for plant construction, expansion, equipment, for working capital, or for acquisition and holding of strategic materials.

The War Department announced that special military training will be given this summer to about 3,000 business and professional men under a revival of the "Plattsburg Plan" of the last war. The trainees, to be selected by Corps Area Commanders from civic leaders in local communities, will be given a special course along the lines of Citizens' Military Training, "suitably modified so as to be applicable to men of more advanced age and experience." The enrollees will pay their own expenses.

Air Training Program

With the signing of the $1,822,000,000 Army appropriation bill by President Roosevelt, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, made public detailed plans for the train-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

British Arms Speeded By Labor 'Strong Man'

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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LONDON, June 15—As the war entered its most crucial phase, with German troops occupying the city of Paris, France's appeal to America for aid has found a specific echo in Britain.

In an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's new "strong man" Minister of Labor and National Service, declared, "We want the United States to fill our orders at once and send out supplies immediately."

Britain yesterday released unlimited funds for purchase of arms in America.

With characteristic directness Mr. Bevin said: "Tell the Americans they needn't worry about payments. We are not broke."

"We are willing to fight the battle. We have the men. We have the organization. But our war production will depend on the flow of raw materials. My task is to keep the labor supply always a little ahead of this flow."

Entering a New Phase

Mr. Bevin disclosed that with the rapid reorganization of labor and production methods completed, industrial Britain is now entering a new phase. The workers having sped their machines to the utmost limit at no thought for their own comfort, the time and opportunity have now come to take action so that the personnel is properly rested while the machines are kept running at all hours, to bring in newly trained workers, to provide more machines.

For young persons the provisions of factory acts and the five-day week are soon to be restored and relief parties of women and other nonessential workers are to be brought in to keep the machines running. The men are to have the six-day week restored.

"You could say that by the sheer impetuous weight of momentum our production has been increased in the past few weeks at the general level of 70 per cent. And that would be a conservative estimate," Mr. Bevin declared.

He stressed that in improvising new methods to meet the crisis in production, methods which seem dictatorial, and indeed enable the Government to make employers do what it wants and how it wants, and the workers to work where it wants at the speed it wants, there has been no compulsion—except in sweeping away certain unethical practices. He made the point that no trade-union rights whatever are threatened.

Looking into the future Mr. Bevin declared trade-unionism to be approaching a new era in which it would have permanent responsibility in the Government. The whole system of industrial government he sees changing too as a result of the war's impact on established methods. He believes a very different Britain will emerge from the war, a Britain planned and planning.

One-Man Industrial Revolution

Beside the effect of the new structure on the methods of government Mr. Bevin declares that the war has raised two issues which are bound vitally to influence the shape of things to come—evacuation, with its revealing searchlight on living conditions in industrial centers, and appreciations by the State of immense national capital value of skill, in the past allowed to waste through unemployment.

In his lofty office in Montague House in Whitehall, where he explained to me the work he is doing and where his own working hours are often 5 a. m. to 11 p. m., this erstwhile truck driver is directing a one-man industrial revolution. He believes that he is building on firm foundations.

Mr. Bevin's industrial revolu-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Ernest Bevin

Britain's new Minister of Labor and National Service.

Main Weygand armies withdraw in order—Italy claims gain—French fleet acts.

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—A message purporting to come from the official French radio announced that the French Cabinet was to meet at 3 p. m. today, with President Lebrun presiding.

The French Government, according to official sources here, was described as "in transit." Official communications, it was said, were being interrupted, to be resumed again from another center.

Rumors that the French Cabinet was to make a separate peace tonight were described as "untrue."

By the Associated Press

The main armies of Gen. Maxime Weygand continued their withdrawal to positions south of Paris today, launching counterattacks with sometimes intense fighting at several points and apparently fighting determined rearguard actions along the northern front from the Argonne to the sea.

Italian troops were reported by the Italian High Command to have occupied points of French territory along the Alpine frontier for the first time.

With German forces now occupying Paris and advanced units reaching as far as Romilly, 65 miles southeast of Paris, the French High Command communiqué stated today that "retirements ordered" had been executed "conforming to plans." The French forces in the south, it was asserted, were still intact and even were checking the Nazi push in some sectors.

French communications, however, were seriously disrupted and the outside world was forced to depend greatly for news on French radio broadcasts. A French broadcast picked up in London stated that in Normandy fighting continued in the region west of Louviers which is 50 miles southwest of Paris, and Evreux, while in Champagne, east of Paris, the German forces again accentuated pressure in the direction of Troyes and St. Didier. Heavy fighting is taking place there, the French broadcast stated, adding that "in Lorraine and in Alsace there were violent bombardments on the front and on our lines of communications."

Heavy Attack on Maginot

Meanwhile penetration of German troops into fortifications of the Maginot Line in a heavy onslaught was reported today by the German High Command.

French troops holding the northern extremity of the Maginot Line were according to German claims in a "most critical" situation, trapped by German units attacking westward from the Saar and eastward from the vicinity of Châlons-sur-Marne.

Already in possession of Montmédy, the northern anchor of the Maginot Line, the Germans claimed to be turning slowly the flank of the chain of fortresses—defended by more than 1,000,000 French troops.

Southwest of Montmédy the Ger-

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Intimate Message from Washington

Glance at European War Financing Presents Picture of Drastic Taxes and Economies Which May Be Facing America

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a general preview of what every citizen in the United States may expect to contribute to the cause of his government if America is forced to continue its rearmament program for two, three, or more years.

It is the record of the cost of war in taxes, debts, lower living standards, and restrictions upon economic liberties that came with war upon the democracies, France and Great Britain, and in totalitarian Germany and Italy. If it is a startling picture it is also a frank disclosure of the burden war imposes.

Here in the United States as our first program of rearmament gets underway there are similar trends. The prospect is not immediately foreboding. But as the Government prepares to gird itself for whatever may come it is alert to the tremendous latent problem this Nation may have to face.

Comparative trends between America's initial rearmament program (total cost this year will be about $5,000,000,000) and programs abroad are found in taxes and debts. The House has passed a tax bill of slightly more than $1,000,000,000. It also has increased the debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000.

This program will affect every home, every family and every adult in the United States. It lowers the income tax on single persons, for example, from $1,000 (roughly $20 a week) to $800 (or $16 a week). But next year and the year after if there is need for more planes, more ships, and more cannon this tax bill may be looked upon merely as a sample. For the Federal Government, tax experts will tell you, hasn't even begun to tax as yet.

Affairs in Europe

Now this may be overemphasis, but the briefest glance at what has taken place in Britain, France, and Germany is a thought-provoking indication of the possible shape of things to come. Here is a sketchy outline:

In France today 60 per cent of the total national budget is spent for war. In Britain it is 75 per cent. In Germany the ratio is not known but last September it was announced that Nazi expenditure for civilian purposes had been cut 50 per cent.

Germany is spending for this war at the rate of $19,000,000,000—nearly twice as much as the combined appropriations of the Allies. The first annual war budget for Britain was $6,000,000,000 and for France $5,700,000,000. These are astronomical figures but they are fully understood by everyone as taxes rise and debts mount. There have been many new taxes and much piling up of debts for the people of Britain and France—and for the hard-laboring Nazis, too.

In Germany four broad measures have been adopted to finance the war: Drastic increases in all sorts of taxes; a lowering of prices and wages to reduce the cost of war supplies; reduction of civilian expenses by 50 per cent; and short- and long-term borrowing.

In France a 1 per cent sales tax is in effect. There is a 5 per cent special tax on earned incomes which is boosted to 15 per cent for men of mobilization age not actually mobilized. There is a graduated war-profits tax ranging from 25 to 100 per cent! Finally there is a surplus savings tax for all workers of 40 per cent.

British Tax Burden

In Great Britain the individual income tax has moved steadily upward from 27½ per cent in September to 35 and now to 37½ per cent. Exemptions have been so drastically decreased that a single person earning only $382 a year is liable to the tax. There are numerous new taxes together with increased indirect taxes of almost every description; there are, too, loan programs to borrow the savings of the small investor.

Lastly, Britain is considering a so-called "purchase tax" (to be collected at the point of transfer between wholesaler and retailer), the purpose of which is to reduce "deliberately" domestic consumption of goods. For in Britain and France, as in Germany, the trend is toward a lower standard of living for every individual.

As the national effort in both France and Britain centers more and more upon the war program, there is concern among Allied economists of inflation caused by the dangerous spiral of higher wages and higher prices. Already efforts are being made to prevent this—and these efforts are being carefully studied in Washington.

Preliminary protective steps already have been taken by London and Paris to control prices, wages, and labor. In Britain there is debate over the Keynes plan for compulsory loans by every citizen to the Government together with a system of "blocked" savings deposits in post office banks until the war ends. In France there is a special tax of 40 per cent on all overtime wages, a device instituted for the express purpose of controlling prices.

Very briefly, these are some of the phases of war finance abroad that are receiving the closest attention in Washington. The immediate prospect facing the American people is not alarming. For until the productive forces of the Nation are more fully engaged, until unemployment is reduced, there is little likelihood of restrictions being placed upon consumption of domestic goods or of a threat to America's present standard of living. These more drastic circumstances may never arrive. But new taxes and a further increase in the national debt—the first steps taken by the Allies when the time for rearmament was necessary—are already here.

Roland Sawyer

Red Troops Enter Lithuania; Soviets' Ultimatum Accepted

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—Red Army troops began to enter Lithuania this afternoon after that country had accepted a Soviet Russian ultimatum demanding permission to reinforce Russian garrisons on Lithuanian soil.

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced today that Lithuania had accepted a Soviet ultimatum in which the Russian Government claimed the right to occupy Lithuanian territory "with sufficient forces."

The radiocast was heard here shortly after a report was received of the resignation last night of Premier Antanas Merkys and his Nationalist Union Lithuanian Cabinet, which added that Gen. Stasys Rastikis, former Lithuanian Commander-in-Chief, had been entrusted with formation of a new Government with wider representation.

The ultimatum was to expire at 10 a. m. today, the announcer said.

Have Assistance Pact

The Lithuanian decision was communicated to Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff by the Lithuanian Minister in Moscow at 9 a. m.

Russia and Lithuania signed a mutual assistance pact in October, 1939, under which Lithuania regained Vilna, its former Capital, which had gone to Russia in the German-Russian division of Poland. In exchange, Russia was granted the right to place an undetermined number of troops in Lithuania.

This was one of a series of agreements Russia made at the time. Estonia and Latvia accepted the Soviet terms, but Finland refused and promptly was invaded.

Russian demands on Lithuania were first, that the Lithuanian Minister of the Interior, Gen. Kasys Skucas, be placed immediately before a court of justice and the chief of political police and tried as one of those responsible for provocative acts against Russia.

Hostile Acts Charged

The Soviet note said that the Government "regards the execution of these measures as elementary conditions for the working of the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty."

Reasons given for the demands were alleged toleration and encouragement of hostile acts against the Soviet garrison, such as kidnaping and murder of Soviet soldiers; the "secret adhesion" of Lithuania to a military alliance with Latvia and Estonia after conclusion of the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty, and the publication of a "military newspaper" in Lithuania in English, French and German, described as the "organ of the new military entente."

The Week in Focus: France Desperately Holds On as Paris Falls; Italy in War

Turkey Signs Nazi Trade Pact; Spain Discloses Empire Dream

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only a poet, writing from the deeps, could adequately summarize this week. And Edna St. Vincent Millay did it in "There Are No Islands, Any More":

> Lest French and British fighters, deep
> In battle, needing guns and sleep,
> For lack of aid be overthrown,
> And we be left to fight alone.

The Darkest Hour

For Frenchmen and for all others who knew Paris in its urbanity and tolerance, the city's fall to Nazi troops would be enough tragedy for one week. Yet freemen everywhere have more to face, more to endure, more to survive.

Outnumbered three to one, fighting toward the end of a second week without sleep, the valiant Poilus fell back from the Somme to the Seine, and from the Marne to begin forming new lines as much as 60 miles south of Paris.

On the northern end of the Maginot Line, Montmédy yielded to the invaders. This bastion gone; the main battle line closing in through captured Le Havre—port of Paris; the Government forced to move first to Tours and then on to Bordeaux—such were heavy tidings for France, and for all lovers of freedom.

In anguish, Premier Reynaud addressed two appeals to America for immediate help in quantities sufficient to turn the tide. He asked "Clouds of planes." And America is responding, but the hour is late.

A Dagger Struck

Of Italy's entrance into the war, President Roosevelt said Monday in his Charlottesville Commencement address, ". . . . the hand that held the dagger has struck it in the back of its neighbor."

The Duce's long-awaited decision preceded Mr. Roosevelt's words by only a few hours. Evidently the President modified his speech shortly before delivering it.

Italy in the war moved with less dash than had been expected. Land action against France did not come until late in the week, at the Alpine pass of Galisia Hill, near Turin. Air bombings of Malta, British island base in the Mediterranean south of Sicily, bombings on both sides as far south as Aden at the southern exit of the Red Sea, and border actions in Ethiopia—these were opening guns in a war that so far has faced Italy against Britain more than toward France.

Yet Italian and German troops are reported massing near the southern end of the Maginot Line. A pincer movement there to attempt encirclement of the French line would have to violate Swiss neutrality, and that would force yet another free nation into the fight for liberty.

Vargas and the 'New Era'

America also saw how rapidly the resurgent barbarism of force can woo converts in the Western Hemisphere. "There are no islands. . . ."

In language reminiscent more of Rome or Berlin than a Capital in the Americas, President Vargas of Brazil on Tuesday spoke from the deck of a battleship in commemoration of a past military victory over Paraguay at Richuelo.

"Vigorous peoples fit for life," the Brazilian dictator said, "must follow the route of their aspirations instead of in contemplating that which crumbles and falls in ruins."

Foreseeing "a future different from all we know in economic, political and social organization," he added, "and we feel that old systems and antiquated formulas have entered a decline."

Some of the "antiquated formulas," as he sees them, were indicated as "political democracy," pacifism, and internationalism. Triumphing over these he sees nationalism and force.

Of the world to come, as presaged by events which most observers took to mean Nazi exploits in Europe, Dr. Vargas said:

"It is not, however, as pessimists and stubborn conservatives pretend, the end of civilization, but the beginning, tumultuous and fecund, of a new era."

Argentina and other South American countries received the Vargas pronouncement with amazement, even though Brazil for 2½ years has been known as at least semi-Fascist in its leanings. But those who sensed that the Brazilian people were basically friendly toward the American way of life have been slow to admit that Fascism had any deep roots in the country.

Coming only one day after Mr. Roosevelt had applied his flail to Italian aggression, the Vargas speech showed deep divergencies of outlook in Rio de Janeiro and Washington. After the stormy reception of Dr. Vargas' words throughout the Americas, Rio hastened to explain that the speech was intended for Brazilians, and applied to Brazil's internal affairs. Rio added that Dr. Vargas and Mr. Roosevelt have "differences of vocabulary, but identity of objectives" in defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Objective and impartial analysis of the two speeches shows totally divergent outlooks, whether the Presidents spoke for domestic or foreign hearers. The Pan-American system faces a severe test in Brazil unless the admiration of certain Brazilian leaders for Nazi-Fascist exploits and ideology gives way to the predominant American dislike for those same material gains won by treachery and force.

Brazil denies links with Rome and Berlin. In the past, Nazis have been repressed, and still are to some extent. Yet the kinship of outlook between the Brazil regime and Fascism becomes more apparent.

Fascist sympathizers exist in every South American country, but this week stern measures were taken against "fifth columns" in Colombia, where Nazis began to leave the country; in Mexico, where the Nazi propaganda director, Arthur Dietrich, was asked to leave; in El Salvador, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Turkey Hesitates

Many things have changed since Turkey promised to join the Allies if war spread to the Mediterranean, and if the war did not involve Turkish action against Russia. Italy's entrance into the war brought Ankara to the gates of decision when the fortunes of Allied arms were far from bright, even though the eventual victory of the free nations is still confidently expected in many quarters.

Not only did Ankara hesitate, but took the negative action, from an Allied viewpoint, of signing a trade pact with Germany. The accord provides for exchange of goods valued at about $14,280,000. Instead of joining promptly on the Allied side, Turkey thus helps Hitler break through the Allied blockade.

Even so, the time of Turkish assistance, rather than its coming, is widely believed to be the issue in Ankara.

Rumania and the other Balkan countries also waited. Italy, like Germany, prefers to keep this area neutral and productive. Consternation spread through the Balkans over Italy's entry in the war, but Rumania took some encouragement from President Roosevelt's promise of full material aid—short of troops—to the Allies.

Spain 'Nonbelligerent'

When German and Italian bombers, Italian submarines, and "volunteers" from both Axis countries helped Gen. Francisco Franco down the Spanish Loyalists, it was expected he had debts to pay, and would pay at least some of them. This week Madrid served Axis strategy by following the Italian technique of declaring "nonbelligerency" instead of neutrality, when war came to the Mediterranean.

The Spanish press meanwhile agitated for territorial expansion in Africa. A "new Spanish Empire" is the slogan. Incidentally, the Spanish Falange has been propagandizing the return to Spain of a dominant position in the affairs of Spanish America. Possibly related to these aspirations is the presence in Madrid of Gen. Oscar Benavides, former dictator of Peru, and now Ambassador to Spain.

Coupled with Brazil's open swing toward the totalitarian view of world affairs, the stand of Spain brings to independent Spanish America and to the United States another direct link between events in Europe and this hemisphere. "There are no islands any more. . . ."

Swastika Over Norway

The need for manpower in France may explain Allied withdrawal from Narvik only a few days after that Norwegian port had at length been occupied.

King Haakon VII and the Norwegian Government decided on capitulation, according to the announcement radiocast from Tromsoe by Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht. The King and Royal Family have taken up residence in England.

Norwegian soldiers accepted the surrender with surprise. The Germans had been driven inland from Narvik, and their defeat seemed assured. But unless the Allies had shown more immediate power in France and elsewhere, the Germans had a base in the rest of Norway that would render a foothold in the north increasingly difficult to maintain.

Germany now occupies the entire Norwegian coast, presumably permitting more loopholes through the Allied naval blockade.

America Speeds Aid

In the same speech that openly criticized Italy for attacking France in its dark hour, President Roosevelt promised the material resources of this Nation to the Allies.

Planes moved at a faster tempo, but in hundreds, while Premier Reynaud had asked for "clouds of planes."

Henry Ford said it would be "easy" to turn out 1,000 planes a day without interrupting his automobile production. This after his technicians had examined an Army pursuit plane.

Britain in effect gave America a blank check for whatever war materials could be rushed overseas. The earlier concept of a long war, with finances held in reserve, was abandoned by London in an "all-out" effort to save France.

More influential Americans, including presidential candidates, came out for vigorous aid to the Allies, and now.

Soviets in Lithuania

Soviet Russia, its position less clear with Italy in the war, issued an ultimatum to Lithuania, the small Baltic State next door to German East Prussia. The Soviets claimed the right to occupy Lithuanian territory "with sufficient forces." Shortly after the Berlin-Moscow accord that preceded invasion of Poland, Lithuania and the other Baltic States fell under Russian sway. Britain, through its new Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, sought to improve relations.

Moscow is known to oppose Italian aims in the Balkans. But so far no Italian move is reported in that area. The Bear watches and waits.

Pacts in the East

It was a week of maneuvering on the Far Eastern diplomatic front from Mongolia to Thailand (Siam).

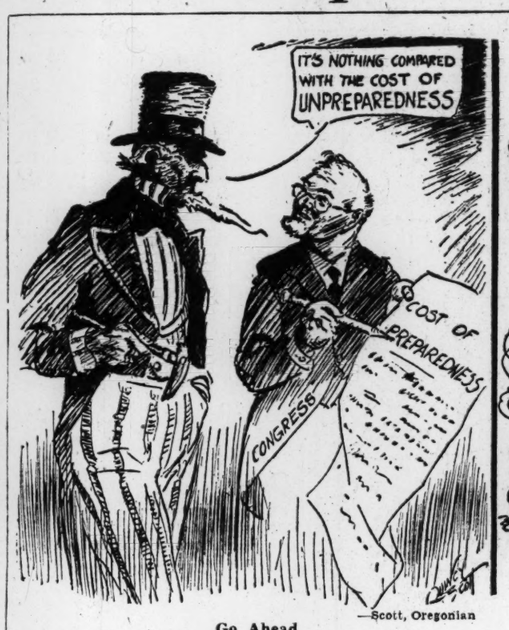
Japan and Russia signed an agreement in Moscow defining the uneasy frontier between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia. This accord came unexpectedly, since the border commission disbanded some months ago with agreement seemingly not in sight. No substantial change occurs in the line, but several nebulous points have been pegged on the map.

Reports meanwhile leaked through concerning Soviet fortification of the Komandorskie Islands near the Siberian peninsula of Kamchatka. Both on the islands and on the peninsula there are air, naval, and land bases in which Germans are reportedly permitted to share. One German submarine base is alleged to be taking form just south of Vladivostok at Whale Bay, with Russian permission.

London announced an accord with Japan on "outstanding points relating to local issues at Tientsin, China." For months the British Concession there has been under Japanese blockade.

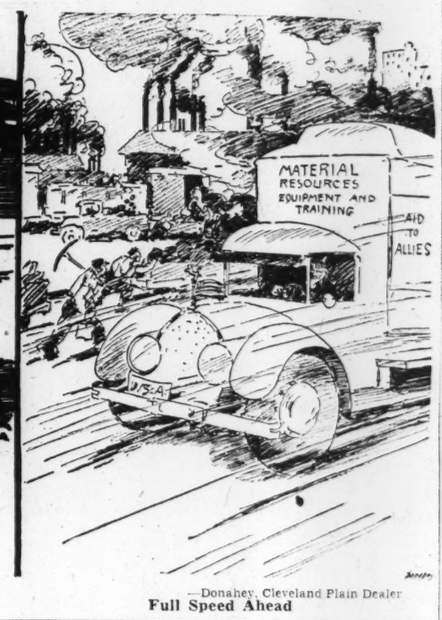
Thailand signed separate nonaggression pacts with Britain, France, and Japan. Better known by its old name of Siam, this country is of importance to Britain's base at Singapore, and to French Indo-China.

Japanese war actions in China brought heavy bombing of the Provisional Capital at Chungking.



Go Ahead —Scott, Oregonian

Me Too! —Thomas, Detroit News



Full Speed Ahead —Donahey, Cleveland Plain Dealer

Washington Record

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

President: June 15

Proclaimed the Mediterranean Sea to be a combat zone under the Neutrality Act from which American ships and citizens are barred.

Spoke at commencement exercises of University of Virginia, describing Italy's entrance into the war as a "stab in the back" of France.

Sent request to Congress for $50,000,000 to aid European refugees.

Ordered resurvey of surplus material which country might make available to the Allies.

Vetoed a bill which would have allowed the States to intervene in lawsuits where conflicting Federal and State Government powers were involved.

Signed $1,500,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill.

Signed $1,822,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill.

Senate:

Passed 80 to 0 the Army expansion bill, including the Sheppard amendment, approved by a vote 67-18, which would authorize the trading in of surplus war stocks as a means of aiding the Allies, and increasing the Air Corps.

Completed Congressional action on $1,823,000,000 Army appropriation bill. Approved conference report on the Naval expansion bill and on Naval air expansion bill.

Approved renomination of Edward C. Eicher as a member of Securities and Exchange Commission.

Defeated amendment to relief bill providing military training for Civilian Conservation Corps.

Approved $50,000,000 for European relief.

Completed $23,671,220 legislative appropriation.

House:

Passed 396-6 the bill increasing taxes and raising the national debt limit. Completed Congressional action on the Vinson bill for an 11 per cent expansion of the Navy and the bill expanding the Naval Air Force. Approved the conference report on the Army appropriation bill.

Passed $1,706,053,908 supplemental defense appropriation.

Passed bill 330 to 42, providing for deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to throw its vast lending powers into vital phases of the defense program.

Departments:

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson issued an appeal to discourage anti-espionage efforts, urging all citizens to report their suspicians directly to the Department of Justice without making prior investigation.

The War Department announced military training for 3,000 business and professional men this summer.

Reply to Nazi

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, commented sarcastically yesterday on the statement of the German Consul General in New Orleans criticizing the United States' aid to the Allies.

"If (Baron Edgar) von Spiegel was quoted correctly, he is insulting," said Senator Pittman. "He is too valuable to Hitler to remain longer in this country."

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said "the State Department might well consider von Spiegel's recall," but, he added, Baron von Spiegel probably would be replaced with "someone just as bad."

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Hemisphere Anti-Nazi 'Wall' Seen Possible in Trade Plan

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — To meet in advance the threat of Nazi economic penetration in any part of the Western Hemisphere, the United States Government is today shaping plans to assume the responsibility for the entire foreign trade of the Latin American Republics.

While frankly recognizing that a military attack against the American continent is a possibility which must be guarded against, President Roosevelt and the State Department are more gravely concerned with the economic dependence of the Western Hemisphere nations upon markets in the control of the German dictatorship.

More than $1,000,000,000 of Latin American foreign trade is with non-American countries, and, in the event of a Germany victory, Washington officials realize that Germany, Italy, and Japan would offer huge and tempting outlets to all the Latin American countries.

Can any military defense, however strong on land, on sea, or in the air, prevent the little nations of this Hemisphere from being quickly dominated by the totalitarian dictators if their trade and their prosperity are allowed to rest upon the favor of the totalitarian dictators?

That is the question which is facing the United States when it considers its western hemisphere defenses, and the answer is that the State Department has become convinced that only by underwriting the whole foreign trade of Latin America can Washington be certain that the swastika will not follow the mark.

Trading Organization Planned

To cope with this situation, it is the desire of the United States to develop a co-operative American trading organization which would undertake to guarantee and supervise the export and import trade of the Western Hemisphere with non-Western Hemisphere countries. While all Latin American Republics would be encouraged to exercise joint responsibility for the undertaking, the final burden would actually fall upon the United States if the United States intends to stand as a barrier against foreign conquest.

Plans to accomplish this purpose have reached definite shape and they contemplate an all-America trading corporation which would be set up under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Such an organization, financed principally if not exclusively by United States money, would purchase the surplus products of Latin America which now go to Europe and would market these goods through its own central sales machinery.

The effect of this procedure, it is believed, would be to require the Germans, Italians, and the Japanese to trade with a centrally controlled American corporation, thereby preventing them from using economic pressure to achieve political dominance.

It is recognized that trade engineering of such magnitude might very well cost the United States substantial losses every year, although it advocates that there would be a real opportunity to produce profits. In any event, it would be uncertain.

"Defense" Undertaking

If it is undertaken it will be presented to Congress as just as much an investment in defense as appropriating huge outlays for battleships and bombers.

The complicating factor is that many of the exports which Latin America now has to sell abroad are the very things which the United States has to sell, such as wheat, corn, meat products, copper and oil. Thus the United States can hardly displace Europe as an outlet for Latin-American trade but would have to dispose, probably by barter, of these surpluses and in so doing stand as a buffer between Nazi penetration and the independence of the smaller republics to the south.

Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States is committed to defend the Western Hemisphere from foreign intervention. Washington officials believe that the strongest military defenses alone will not avert foreign penetration, that there must be economic protection on a large scale, and that if this project looks big and costly, it is one of the inevitable consequences of a Nazi victory.

Some means of collective action in which the United States would cast its economic weight on the side of its sister Republics of the New World is now viewed as imperative by leading officials of the Administration.

Won't Forget Aid to Allies, German Consul Warns U. S.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 15 (AP)—A German Consul General predicting early German victory over France, yesterday said his Government "will not forget that when she was fighting bitterly for her very life, the United States gave every material aid to her enemies."

The statement was made by Baron Edgar von Spiegel, Consul for eight southern States and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, in an interview with a New Orleans States' reporter. He later said he had not meant to talk for publication.

Baron von Spiegel's name figured in the Dies Committee hearings in Washington last Aug. 22 when John H. Sherman, President of Tampa (Fla.) University, said the German had attempted to give the school free German language books on Germany and questioned the status of the school's German professor, a Viennese refugee opposed to Nazi theories.

Baron von Spiegel said the books in question were "four or five fairy tales," offered as prizes for students, and denied any effort to institute Nazi propaganda in the University.

In the interview he disclaimed any German territorial ambitions in the Western Hemisphere, saying specifically "Germany does not want Florida, Georgia or Louisiana."

He said:

"I am confident that the German Government will be satisfied with regaining her possessions in Africa—and possibly a little more.

"Nevertheless my country will not forget that the United States did everything in its power to aid her enemies, he said, intimating a reduction in German American trade.

"The new Germany will be self sufficient, with oil from Holland and Rumania, and wheat and wool from her friend, Russia, and countless other supplies from other European countries."

Baron von Spiegel said Spain would soon join the conflict against France, which he predicted would capitulate "in a matter of days." He said Germany had 28,000 fighting planes despite losses.

Baron von Spiegel was a World War U-boat commander until his capture by the British in 1917.

Italy Protests

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Count Ascanio Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, declared yesterday that the Italian Consuls and nations were keeping apart from any "un-American activities," and protested informally to Secretary of State Cordell Hull against what he regarded as a campaign to arouse anti-Italian feeling in this country.

Count Colonna objected specifically to press reports that New York police had been ordered to intensify their vigilance after a warning from an undisclosed Federal agency that Italian Consuls General were acting under instructions to further the cause of Fascism in this country. The State Department made no comment after Count Colonna's visit to Mr. Hull and it was indicated that both it and the Italian Embassy considered the matter closed.

In a statement, the Embassy said that Italian Consuls "have always strictly limited their activities to their legal consular functions.

Italian nationals in the United States, the statement said, "have always kept the most irreproachable conduct, keeping themselves apart not only from the so-called "un-American activities' but from any political activity whatsoever."

The Embassy made it clear that the Ambassador confined his remarks to the matter referred to in the subsequent statement thus excluding any mention of President Rosevelt's speech at Charlottesville, Va., in which the Chief Executive said of Italy's entry into the war that "the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor."

No Immediate Hull Answer To Protest on Anti-Italianism

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Ascanio Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, protested to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday against what one of his aides described as a campaign to arouse anti-Italian feeling in the United States.

Secretary Hull made no immediate comment on the protest which was understood to have been an informal one based chiefly on published reports from New York concerning alleged Fascist propaganda activities by Italian Consular officials in the United States.

The Italian Embassy said a statement probably would be issued later.

Signor Colonna was reported to have denied vigorously that Italian officials were engaged in any political or other activities for promotion of Fascism, and asserted that they confined work scrupulously to their respective duties.

He was said also to have deplored publication of other reports which he regarded as designed to stir sentiment against his country

The main subject of the protest, however, was said to have been the report that New York police had been directed to investigate alleged Fascist activities of Italian Consular officials.

This was said to be based on secret documents charging that Italian Consuls were conducting a campaign to enroll members in Fascist and pro-Fascist organizations.

Virginia Tractions To Bar Liquor 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va—The management of the Tri-City Traction Company, of Bluefield-Princeton, W. Va., and Bluefield, Va., has announced that liquor and beer advertisements would not be displayed on its street cars and busses after expiration of the present contracts.

Tasmania Bids For Britain's Bacon Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—In a bid to capture a large share of Denmark's lost bacon trade with Great Britain, the State Government has launched a campaign under which it is making available to farmers at low rates of interest and with repayments spread over long periods loans to cover the capital costs of a rapid expansion in the State's pig production.

The campaign was launched with large advertisements in the press.

Tasmania's share in the United Kingdom's annual imports of 435,000 tons of pork, it was explained, had hitherto been small. Only 180,000 tons of this was supplied by Empire countries and, of the remainder, 90 per cent came from Baltic and Scandinavian countries. The United Kingdom would look to the Empire to make up the deficiency caused by the German invasions of Scandinavia.

According to the State Meat Board, Tasmania, although it is capable of carrying an infinitely greater number, supports only 43,000 pigs. It has only 47 pigs per 100 dairy cows, compared with Denmark's 216.

An export trade to Great Britain of 50,000 pigs a year is now aimed at.

Huge Dallas Crowd Roars Aid Approval

DALLAS, Texas, June 15 (AP)—A flag-waving crowd estimated at 15,000 roared its approval June 13 to a proposal that the United States immediately extend all possible aid, short of men, to the Allies and repeal the cash-and-carry Neutrality Act.

The mass meeting, at the State Fair grounds, voiced its loudest shout of approval after William Harris, Dallas attorney, made the suggestion and added:

"And if our course of action in lending planes, tanks and ammunitions to the Allies leads to war, then we will meet that issue when it comes!"

Girl's Hike Saves $2; Donated for Defense

By the Associated Press

New York

Uncle Sam got the $2 which Colleen Wright saved by walking a mile and a half to school each day.

She sent the money to Washington "for the defense of the United States." Her gift was formally acknowledged by Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Return on College Investment Involves More Than Salary

Is College Worth While?
Last of Six Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What does it cost to go to college? How much of my college expenses can I earn? Will the investment be sound financially? Would a trade offer more job security, greater financial rewards, and equal or greater happiness? Should I try to land a job in a store or restaurant and learn while I earn? Could I make progress through night school or through correspondence courses?

It would be as foolish to advocate that everyone should go to college as to advocate that everyone should learn a trade. Some lack ability, aptitude, and inclination for bookish courses. Some have special talent in art and music. Others have mechanical ability and manual skill but lack capacity for achievement in higher mathematics. Only by study of the individual, and analysis of the requirements of vocations can proper decisions as to careers be made.

Thousands in college today spend less than $400 per year for everything. Other thousands pay this for tuition alone. Many spend from $900 to $1,500 per year. Costs depend on the size, location, and nature of the college and the personal habits of the student. Tuition is lowest in State-supported colleges. It is highest in eastern colleges with national prestige.

Many young men and women with ability and ambition earn from one fourth to one half of their expenses in college. A few earn all, though this is very difficult. It is recommended too that students have enough for the first year if possible.

Self-Help Quite General

Self-help while attending college was once the exception. Now it is quite general. The National Youth Administration aids several thousand each year in higher institutions of learning. Sons of coal miners and WPA workers now go to college. Scholarships are increasing. Student employment offices are constantly on the job. Thus it is no longer entirely a question of family finance. It is more a matter of ability, ambition, and determination on the part of the student.

That college can help develop the individual, stimulate initiative, arouse worthwhile interests, make for civic, political, and social enlightenment, broaden intellectual horizons, improve thought processes, give perspective and a sense of values, improve one's habits of study, increase capacity for aesthetic appreciation and make for a wiser use of leisure time, seems to be quite generally accepted. College alumni are not so certain as to its financial benefits. Some in fact feel that the question of money-return is not a vital consideration. Money making in the professions is not regarded as an aim, and liberal arts college students, generally, hope to enter upon professional careers in engineering, agriculture, business, law, journalism, music, and other fields.

Income Often Improved

Certain evidence, however, does exist that job stability, promotions, and income are often improved or accelerated by higher education. Only 11 per cent of the 4,000 graduates of Purdue University reported that they were not employed in gainful pursuits in 1935. Dr. Alfred H. Upham, President of Miami University, has found a high correlation between education and economic independence. The United States Office of Education, reporting on the "Economic Status of College Alumni" from 31 universities in 1937, found that more than 45 per cent were unemployed for some period of time after graduation but that fewer than 2 per cent had been on relief rolls.

Furthermore, E. E. Hall's study of employees of the Bell Telephone system in 1927 made it clear that income is affected by the amount one learns in college. This study by the Personnel Department of the Bell System covered the records of 4,125 graduates of 104 colleges. It was found that five years after graduation men in the first third of their college classes in scholarship had one chance in two of being among the first third in salary. Men in the lowest third in collegiate scholarship had only one chance in three of being in the highest third in salary.

Increasingly a college education is demanded by personnel men who visit colleges each year to select engineers, statisticians, credit investigators, chemists, high school teachers, legal claim agents, and even salesmen of builders' supplies, chemicals, steel, and life insurance. For department store jobs that lead to executive positions, college training is often a necessity.

However, if you are out deliberately for money-return, you are advised to consider skilled trades—which probably means you haven't time to go to a liberal arts college. An expert machinist often earns more money than a high school teacher, and a foreman carpenter more than a college instructor. The college graduate who enters a bank or the law graduate who opens his own office generally earns less for several years than a pattern maker or moulder earns on completing his trade.

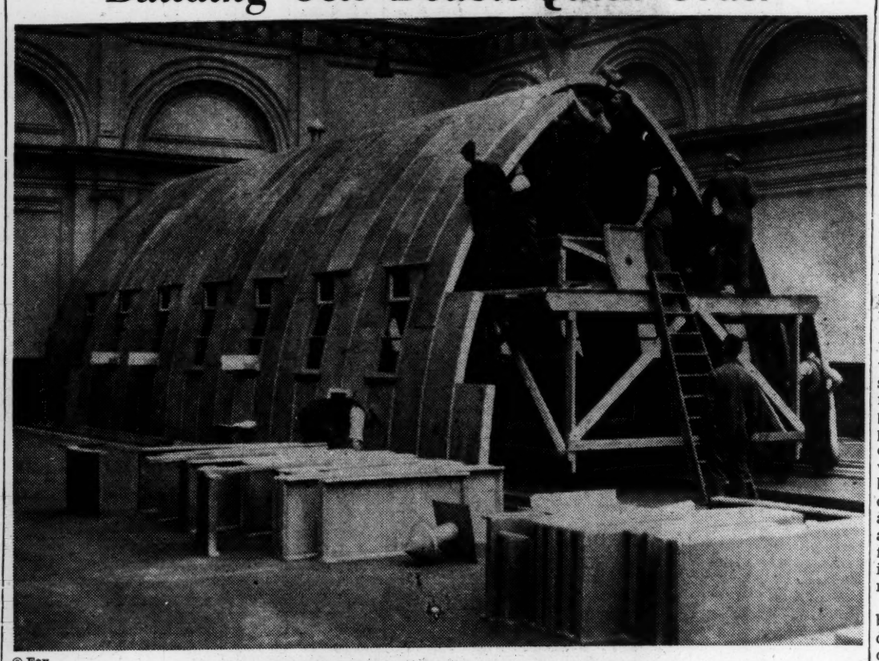
To sum up: College costs vary with the college. If you can afford to invest $1,000 a year or more, and you have adequate preparation and academic ability, you may choose any college you like. If you haven't much money, you will need to pick a college within your means. If you need to work your way through, you will need to do a good deal of investigating. Perhaps a city college is your answer in such a case. Perhaps, through the student employment office of the college of your choice, you can get work that will help you through.

It should be emphasized again, that most freshman deans advise that a student be free of financial complications during the first year. Loans, and freshman scholarships, in this event, may be your answer. Competitive regional scholarships are offered by an increasing number of colleges, but these are usually awarded by June of the previous college year.

Is college worth while as a financial investment? For those who are not looking to it as a trade school, who are interested in the culture that may be gained through books, who wish to spend a period of time enriching their cultural and social background, who are willing to think of it as a long-term investment—it is overwhelmingly voted worth while by those who have gone. But if quick money return is the consideration, or if the financial strain is too great, there are plenty of other ways to add to your education that may prove more practical for you.

H. E. S.

Building Gets Double-Quick Order



© Fox

Britain Develops Fast Tempo in Construction

This sawdust-and-cement hut built on unit lines was erected to meet all War Office requirements in the short space of nine hours. It is one example of the new system now used in Britain.

Houses Offered on Sectional Bookcase Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In solving a wartime problem of timber shortage, architects here have developed a method of building in concrete which is expected to be of considerable permanent value.

They are building concrete houses like sectional "expanding" bookcases.

By this it is not meant that the houses look like bookcases but that the theory of the construction is similar. It is unit construction, by which houses of any size, from huts to palaces, can be built of numbers of identical units, to which others can be added if expansion is necessary.

Thus the ambitious man can start with a modest cottage and work his way up to a mansion by easy stages without having to be continually on the move. Or, more relevant in wartime, perhaps, the sectional mansion-owner who feels the pinch of taxes can have one or two superfluous rooms taken down and packed away.

One of the greatest advantages claimed by the newly developed method of building is that a structure can be speedily assembled and, if necessary, as speedily dissembled without the dissembler having to call in the prolonged and noisy assistance of a man with a pneumatic drill.

Chief designer of the concrete building unit is Mr. Stanley Hamp, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who was responsible for the new Adelphi Building in London. His design is being turned to immediate use in the building of army huts. It is anticipated that in the postwar period these unit-huts will be taken to pieces and used again, emerging as schools, factories, houses, and vacation camps.

The unit is a standard concrete plank reinforced with wire—a mixture of concrete and sawdust can also be used—and is tied together by reinforced concrete beams. The channeled joints between the planks "break up" the flat surface usual to concrete buildings and from an artistic viewpoint, relieve the dullness of concrete as a building medium.

British Movie Houses Refuse To Pay High Charge for 'Gone'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Refusing to pay the fees demanded by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for their film, "Gone With the Wind," many British cinemas declare that they are determined to keep British influence in the British film world alive after the war. There is to be no repetition, they maintain, of what happened after the Four Years' War, when American companies gained control of the cinema trade in Britain.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ask for 70 per cent of the gross takings of every cinema where "Gone With the Wind" is shown. They say that the film cost £900,000 to produce, runs for nearly four hours, is a complete program in itself, and should, therefore, be charged for at special rates.

The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, which comprises a membership of 4,900 cinemas (nearly 98 per cent of all the cinemas in the British Isles) replies that the usual fee for exhibiting a film is from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, and that even this is too high, since most cinemas spend more than 60 per cent of their takings on overheads, rent, and depreciation. The Gaumont-British and Odeon circuits, controlling 700 cinemas, have refused "Gone With the Wind" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's terms. But the Associated British Corporation, with 300 cinemas, have split the ranks by tentatively accepting the American company's offer, which is backed up with a guarantee of 10 per cent of the profits.

One fact which is making British cinema owners restive is that the cost of films has been steadily rising for some time. They are regularly asked to pay 40 per cent of their takings for pictures, which in the United States sell at 25 per cent, The American cinemas pay high wages to their staffs, but British cinemas say they want to be able to pay high wages, too. They reply to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's contention that "Gone With the Wind" cost nearly £1,000,000 to make with the statement that from the preliminary showings in the United States alone the company has received almost £2,000,000. Some interest has been aroused by the publication of the salary of Mr. Sam Eckman, M-G-M's British head. This is given as £46,000 a year, roughly that of the entire British Cabinet.

In some quarters it is feared that American film producers are trying to bring about conditions in which British cinemas cannot operate at a profit. The American companies, it is said, will then step in and take them over. In reply to questions on this point in Parliament, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, has asserted that the British cinema industry will not be allowed to sink into the depression into which it fell after the last war.

Growth in Unity Is Seen In Pan-American Relations

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 15—The University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs devoted this morning's session to the topic of Pan-American problems.

The first speaker was Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department. Speaking of the United States and inter-American relations he pointed out that in political, economic, and cultural matters, all American Nations had come much closer together during recent years.

He said that as a result of President Theodore Roosevelt's policy of intervening in the internal affairs of South American States, inaugurated in 1904, practically all of the neighbors felt great enmity toward the United States.

"We were regarded as the colossus of the north—as imperial Yankees," Mr. Cherrington said.

"At the Havana Conference of 1928 the United States found a bloc of hostile Nations arrayed against it. That marked the turning point in the United States policy and ever since relations have been improving.

"At the seventh Inter-American Conference at Montevideo in 1933 we appeared as an equal rather than as a domniant force and cooperation was furthered by the convention providing that no State has the right to intervene in internal or external affairs of another," he said.

Further Progress Seen

Further progress was made at the Lima Conference of 1938 where the United States supported co-operative commitments for the security and welfare of all Americas. The States all reaffirmed their continental solidarity and their decision to maintain their absolute sovereignty against all foreign intervention or activity that might threaten them.

"As a result of this progress," according to Mr. Cherrington, "the outbreak of war found the Americas prepared with common machinery for immediate co-operative action. Inside of three weeks the Ministers of Foreign Affairs were meeting in Panama and the American Republics made a common declaration of neutrality."

However, the speaker found that the progress of economic inter-Americanism was not so easy because most of the other Republics are far more dependent than the United States upon foreign trade. The basic problem of economic inter-American co-operation, Mr. Cherrington said, is for the United States to help find new and adequate markets for exports of other American Republics. Already the United States has absorbed large quantities of noncompetitive goods but more remains to be done.

"The Nations of the New World stand united," Mr. Cherrington declared, "ready to pay whatever price may be necessary to maintain their political independence through co-operative effort. They recognize that political independence presupposes economic security."

John I. B. McCulloch, editor of the Pan-American News, spoke on influence of war on internal political developments in Latin America. Among the impressions which his address left the following stand out: First, if the United States makes too great an effort to bring about an all-American unity of action some of the South American Republics may suspect us of imperialistic motives. As a result, and this is second salient impression, Fascism and Naziism may take the form of a movement against the United States. Such tendencies have already appeared, he said.

However, the predominant tendency in practically all South American countries is toward Pan-American co-operation including co-operation with the United States against Nazi domination, he said.

Harry W. Frantz, Cable Editor in Washington of the United Press Association spoke on European Colonies bringing problems to the Western Hemisphere.

Capt. C. W. Cooke, attached to War Planes Division of the United States Navy and Livingston Hartley, feature writer on foreign affairs, pointed out the extremely difficult situation for America if the Nazis should win.

Military Upsets

Gen. Sherman A. Miles, Assistant Chief Staff of the American Army, last night made a candid analysis of the present war in Europe. He said that the most fundamental beliefs of military men had been completely overthrown, namely that defense is stronger than offense. The Nazi's he asserted had shown that to be utterly fallacious.

He said that military men thought that no army could get through the Belgian defenses in less than two weeks, but that the Nazis went through them in two hours. He also thought the little Maginot Line very strong but it proved to be no obstacle at all.

Even more marvelous than this ability of the Nazi armies to sweep through fortifications was their capacity to keep supplies of gasoline, food, and munitions coming up rapidly to advancing forces, he said.

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, spoke on undeveloped strength of American democracy. His main theme was that our democracy can develop its full strength only if it authorizes a powerful central government to act quickly and without much restraint. That he thinks is not inconsistent with democracy. Rather it is indispensible for defense of democracy.

Water Pipeline For Industry Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Plans are being drawn up for building a water pipeline from Morgan, on the River Murray, to Whyalla, in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 240 miles, to assist in the establishment of heavy industries which the Broken Hill Proprietary intend to carry out. The enterprises will involve an outlay of some millions of pounds as the will embrace shipbuilding, erection of a blast furnace, production of steel, and probably also tinplate. The tinplate industry alone would mean an expenditure of about £5,000,000. Its introduction at Whyalla was stopped only by the outbreak of war.

The annual capacity of the line will be 1,900,000,000 gallons, of which 1,000,000,000 gallons will go to Whyalla, and the remainder to intermediate districts en route, for agricultural and industrial development.

Women Busy In Austria On Reich's Planes

VIENNA (AP)—Women are helping to fashion Germany's warplanes.

Apparently they are drawn from every adult age class. Some of them have families, one of the first groups of foreign correspondents to be taken through a German airplane factory since the outbreak of war last Sept. 1 disclosed.

In the Neustadt factory outside Vienna the main assembly room was about as large as a middle-size dance hall, perhaps 100 x 200 feet. Approximately three dozen planes were in production in three parallel lines in progressive stages of completion. Fully a third of the workers were women, a few young but at least an equal number evidently with families. They operated lathes, light drills and small air-driven riveting machines. With fingers nimbler than the men they inserted rivets and braced the riveting anvil.

Some of the women pulled on broad-beamed trousers over their dresses but others worked in ordinary dresses and jackets or sweaters of a design familiar to Americans.

The number of men of military age at work was noticeably small but the proportion of these increased as the operation advanced toward the technical wiring and engine-fitting stages.

The plant operates in three shifts around the clock. At night blankets are drawn across the skylights to effect a moderate blackout, but outside the lights are kept on throughout the dark hours because the plant is being expanded and more and larger quarters are being built.

Rigid German discipline distinguishes the pilot and mechanic training routine from that in American schools. The tightly controlled Reich can take its students from where it chooses.

It takes some for mechanics and some to be pilots and officers, and the lads who are chosen for such jobs are about such youngsters as you would find in groups chosen for mechanics and officers in the United States. The course of study also is similar, but the atmosphere is different.

At the call of the instructor, the German lads bounce to their feet, tense. They are taught to speak loudly to instructors and superiors and the practice follows them through their Army careers. A Colonel making a formal statement to a General standing two feet from him will shout as if he should be heard 50 yards away.

Eut another special note distinguishes training of German pilots from lads of the United States. They have photographs and scale models of every type of ship in the British Navy. They study how they look from the top, from one side, from fore and aft. The models and pictures are projected upon a screen. While we were there a student quickly identified the Rodney, the Hood and a smaller vessel whose name we didn't catch.

Lake Arrowhead Offers Recreation Mile Above Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE ARROWHEAD, Calif.—A mile high, but less than 100 miles from Los Angeles, is this mountain lake community in the center of the San Bernardino National Forest.

Its little village, which might have popped out of a story book, nestles beside the bluest of water and has a quaint Old-World air about it, but is equipped with every modern convenience.

For miles around the rim of the lake, which has provided the setting for countless dozens of motion pictures, are inns, cottages, and palatial summer homes, set down among whispering pines.

Up here at an elevation of 5,125 feet the air has that mountain freshness that attracts summer visitors. Opportunities for recreation are unlimited, including not only fishing, swimming, sailing, motorboating, and aquaplaning, but also golf, tennis, horseback riding, and hiking. There are regular boat trips around the lake, with its 14 miles of shore line, and scenic drives in the neighborhood.

Washington Furthers Forest Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—A "Keep Washington Green" campaign, launched here recently by Gov. Clarence D. Martin, has rallied to its support organizations, groups and individuals representing practically every phase of citizen activity in the entire State.

As the issue might be summed up from the dozens of responses at the Governor's Conference, the very attractiveness of evergreen beauty, which brings crowds to out-door Washington, is threatened with destruction from fire by those very crowds. More roads, more automobiles, more picknicking, more fishing have projected a new problem which can be solved only by the whole-hearted co-operation of every man, woman and child who enjoys a green Washington.

Support was pledged from such a varied list of citizens groups as organized lumbermen, loggers, wood-working unions, pulp, plywood, shingle and pine groups, conservation leaders, public schools, the universities, sportsmen, the press, women's organizations, power and telephone companies.

Soaring Living Costs Harassing the Danes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—An increase of 19 per cent in the cost of living in Denmark is a subject of anxiety in many households.

Since the outbreak of war the wages of the working man have increased but a sharp pace between wages and more-rapidly gaining living costs has developed.

Wages have gone up about 16 per cent. But businessmen report that profits are steadily diminishing. There are continued indications that the situation is becoming more acute both commercially and in the domestic field.

Fuel of every description has more than trebled its usual price, and the outlook for the coming winter does not give any impression of a decrease. Many private homes are changing their method of heating from the central firing to closed stove in hall or rooms, which were used before central heating became popular. Hot baths have long been forbitten, so the public baths have many customers. The forests are being "thinned," for the Danish "closed stove" can burn wood or turf, of which there is plenty in the Danish bogs.

Double and Trebled Prices

The rationing of tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa and margerine has been in practice for some months with prices doubled. The Danish housewife, who uses much brown soft soap for cleaning purposes, has a difficult problem, for the price is trebled, and only a small quantitiy can be purchased by each customer.

Meat, too is another costly item. Although it would appear that pork is plentiful in Denmark, much is exported to Germany, and the price of feeding stuff has increased the price of the product.

Oil cake, and other fodder has previously been imported from Great Britain for the animals, which has largely added to the first-class quality of Danish agricultural products, so that unless an equal substitute can be found, dairy produce is likely to deteriorate.

An extra tax has been placed on all goods purchased, with the exception of food. For example, the tax on stockings and socks is 11 per cent. Cotton goods, leather, woolen goods, and other items all have a proportionate tax added. Even the repairing of shoes is taxed.

Two Days' Food at Once

Gas and electricity have long been rationed at a certain price, with increases when the amount is exceeded. This means that the housewife must prepare food for two days at once in order to keep the gas bill from being prohibitive. The use of the "hay-box" is very much in evidence, which means that the family eats more boiled dinners, for roasting is out of the question, except in the case of large families when the many rations can give sufficient gas. Children under six years are not counted in the ration system. So the confectioner sells many more cakes for few can afford to bake them.

The lack of metal for coinage is making difficulty, Denmark will soon go back to the days before 1925 when paper 1-krone currency was used. These paper notes will be green in color. They are expected to be printed in large quantities.

Stores during the summer days, do not use electricity after "black-out hours" when all lights must be shaded. Denmark, for the first time put the clock ahead May 15, so that the extra hour of daylight will be saved till Aug. 15. Everyone, according to law, must wear a white arband, not less than 10 c.m. in depth after the "no lights" hour, bicycles must have a white marker on the back fender and when one travels by night by train or street car, lights are no allowed.

Composite Picture of City Councilman Given in Report on Manager Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The typical City Council member in the United States is elected at large on a nonpartisan ballot, and receives about $150 a year, a recent checkup by the International City Manager's Association shows.

Its survey covered most of the 1,807 American cities of more than 5,000 population. Two thirds were found to have a mayor-council form of government, one sixth the commission, and one sixth the council-manager plan. The mayor-council plan is most popular in the largest and smallest cities, while more than half the medium-sized ones—those with 30,000 to 200,000 population—have a city manager and council, or the commission form of goverment.

The trend toward a nonpartisan ballot for council elections was found greatest among cities with a city manager. But it has been found generally that towns with a city manager or a commission plan lend the most willing ear to municipal reforms. Only one third of the mayor-council cities elect their council members at large, as against three fourths of the council-manager cities and all the commission cities, the survey points out.

As for salaries, councilmen in more than a quarter of the mayor-council and council-manager cities receive no pay. In more than half the cities of less than 200,000 population they receive less than $50 a month. But in 20 mayor-council cities with more than 500,000 population, the councilmen are paid over $5,000 a year.

Under a commission plan, members of the governing body have administrative jobs, and so are paid much higher wages. Councilmen are usually paid more than under the other two plans of municipal government.

Princeton Retires Distinguished Trio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—A trio of distinguished Princeton University professors are joining "Old Nassau's" retired list with the conclusion of the 1939-40 academic year. They are Arthur Maurice Greene, Jr., Dean of the School of Engineering; William Kelly Prentice and Frederick Leroy Hutson, members of the faculty of the Classics Department.

A prominent figure among the nation's mechanical engineers, Mr. Greene has served as consultant to many industrial plants, has written extensively in his field and is a member of a number of scientific societies.

Mr. Prentice has been a member of the university faculty for the past 46 years and is a noted Greek scholar. He was a member of one of the Princeton expeditions to Syria and Curator of the Princeton Epigraphical Museum, gaining for himself a reputation in the fields of archaeology and epigraphy. He has been visiting professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and at the University of California.

Mr. Hutson, a graduate of Denison University and recipient of a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, has taught Greek and Latin at Princeton for 38 years. Before coming to Princeton, where he was Registrar of the University from 1918 until 1924, he taught at Denison and at Granville, Ill., High School.

Story of Petroleum Told in Exhibit At Fair Covering 15,000,000 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—If you have always had a hankering to explore an oil field and find out how drillers work and what derricks are for and how refineries get oil and kerosene and gasoline and dozens of other things of the dirty fluid which comes out of the earth, a visit to "The Story of Petroleum," sponsored by 16 oil companies, in Vacationland here will be fun.

First there are fossils, one of the Miocene Age, said to be 15,000,000 years old, which tell the original source of oil. Then there are actual drillers at work, in miniature of course, and old type wooden rig and derrick using a cable tool, and present-day rotary drills.

A complete refinery, including an operating cracking plant, has been set up and carefullyy explained so that even the most uninformed person on the oil industry can get an understanding of the processes. The machinery is all transparent.

Centering the entire petroleum story is a fountain which bubbles oil in a cascade over glass and slowly up through tall glass tubes.

Dioramas of the oldest oilfield in California in Pico Canyon near Newhall, opened in 1875, and the first oil well in California, drilled in 1866 five miles above Santa Paula, are of historical interest.

A magician holds forth in one wing of the exhibit in a show, "Oil for Aladdin's Lamp," while in another corner a puppet show, "Buoys and Gulls," is featured. A smaller theater with a revolving stage tells of the uses of oil in the home.

What the oil industry means to the United States is told in huge lettered scripts which say that the oil industry has invested $13,276,000,000 in the United States, that yearly 1,000,000 workers in the oil trades are paid wages of $1,217,000,000, and that each year the oil industry's bill for material and supplies exceeds $876,000,000.

Still His

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — A jewelry salesmen walked off and left his bag in the lobby of a hotel.

Some five hours later a bellboy, not knowing to whom it belonged, placed the bag in the checkroom.

Later in the day the frantic salesman came looking for it.

The bag contained mounted diamands valued at $15,000.

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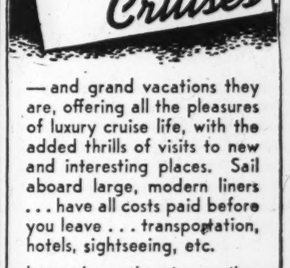

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Washington Sideglances

Mrs. Roosevelt wears Indian print in cause of friendship—G. O. P. chiefs shy at suggestion of deadlock but arrange five-day tickets—Atchison wants to be Number Two Capital.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Good Neighbor: Mrs. Roosevelt is doing her bit for inter-American friendship these days by wearing a print designed by the Inca Indians. The dress came to the President's wife via California, where the wine, green and gray design was transferred to cotton and made into a dress. An Indian silver necklace and thonged sandals in the same three colors complete the outfit.

Five-Day Stand: While Republican chiefs won't admit the possibility of a deadlock at their national nominating convention, this much is significant: the ticket committee has had the tickets printed with coupons for five days instead of the customary four. If the sessions run over five days, delegates will have to use the stubs as identification.

Safe in Kansas?: The reason officials in Washington are alarmed about the war in Europe, concludes Carl Brown, Editor of the Atchison (Kan.) Globe, is that the national capital is too near the Atlantic seaboard and possible invasion. So "in all seriousness," Mr. Brown offers via the Congressional Record, a site for subsidiary capital in the Midwest. And where should it be? Why, Atchison, of course.

"Atchison," says he, "has four railroads, is on the Missouri River, which is now ready for steamboat and barge traffic, and has beautiful sites for Government buildings."

Still No Clue: When Mrs. Roosevelt told a reporter this week that she would not attend the Democratic convention in Chicago next month, the reporter protested:

"But, Mrs. Roosevelt," he said, "suppose you're drafted?"

Mrs. Roosevelt only laughed.

Baltimore Bottleneck: Eastern tourists who are always losing time going through Baltimore Md., are hoping for succor from the national defense program.

Repeating the advice of a military expert that "There is not one road along the Atlantic seaboard which for any considerable distance can carry the heavy artillery of America," Senator Sheridan Downey (D), of California, drew a laugh the other day when he turned to Senator Millard Tydings (D), of Maryland, and remarked he was sure the "Distinguished Senator from Maryland must agree with me that there is one very great city in the United States which certainly could stand a few superhighways over it, under it, and around it, and that is the city of Baltimore."

Paging Uncle Sam: Each new development in Europe brings a flood of job applications to the United States Civil Service Commission. Personal applications and phone calls are now averaging three a minute, having doubled since Italy entered the war.

The only positions open at present—with the exception of postal laborer jobs—are for professional, technical and skilled personnel.

British Arms Speeded

Continued from Page 1

tion is bold but it is simple. It works through existing machinery to a great extent, through trade-unions, employers' organizations, and through the National Employment Exchanges which exist in each town. Direction at the top has been added by Mr. Bevin through a council of production which meets three times weekly, and makes its requirements known immediately by telegram to the area boards, and through a system of inspection at the base to insure that man power is used both fully and carefully.

"The workmen themselves now appreciate that they are employed by the State," Mr. Bevin pointed out. "They don't think of themselves as belonging to one factory, and so if need be when one plant is temporary idle we can and do transfer skilled workers to another factory. Many thousands have already been transferred in this way.

Tool Room Standard Raised

"I started in arranging transfers during my first day here. And such action is largely responsible for the very greatly increased aircraft production which we have attained.

"Then I have given new technical status to the tool room. It is now on a higher plane than the belt. In this way skilled men such as diemakers are not lured away to production shops where previously they have been able to earn much greater pay. Craftsmen have flocked back to the tool room and I have increased my production very much.

"With new legislation enforced early this week (obliging engineering employers to engage labor only through an employment exchange or an approved trade-union arrangement) we are cutting those heavy losses normally due to excessive turnover of labor in industry. And so far I have not had one single complaint."

Peacetime Salvage Seen

I asked Mr. Bevin how much of the wartime production structure he thought could usefully remain in peacetime. "A great deal," he replied with emphasis. "We cannot return to old ways. We are building up experience now and we must go forward. Many basic industries are undergoing a complete change. Then look how transport is planned and controlled; it cannot be returned to its old state.

"I think the production council is a big advance and will remain to play an important part in solving problems that demobilization will bring."

With regard to unemployment Mr. Bevin stressed forcibly that in his opinion out of unemployment has already come an important realization of the capital value of skill. "Owing to unemployment we in Britain now know we have wasted skill of greater value than our whole gold reserves. A craftsman is a £20,000 capital asset. In coal alone I have lost 300,000 skilled miners. If I had them at this minute I could nullify the effect of the German invasion of Belgium. A general appreciation of these things will be bound to have a solid effect in the future."

Asheville College Replaces Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Asheville College came into existence as an independent educational institution, formed from the old Asheville Normal and Teachers' College, which was threatened with closure.

Incorporation of the new institution was announced after a meeting of the new board of trustees of the institution. Plans include a close co-operation with Biltmore College, city-operated institution.

Biltmore College will continue its relationship to the City of Asheville, but will use the physical facilities of Asheville College, according to a statement made by Dr. Frank C. Foster, dean of Asheville Teachers' College and member of the Board of Trustees of Asheville College.

Students at each institution will be eligible to take courses offered by the other on an exchange basis.

Nails-in-Post 'Books' Rejected as Tax Tab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Division of Motor Vehicles has ruled against driving nails into a post to keep tab on the volume of tax-exempt gasoline used in farm tractors.

The opinion was handed down in the case of a Shenandoah Valley farmer who asked a refund of $6.50 for taxes paid on gasoline used in his tractor.

"Each time I put five gallons of gasoline in the tractor, I placed a nail in the post," he wrote. "These nails have been collecting since last fall. When I send in for the gasoline tax, I pull out the nails."

The division ruled that an itemized statement was necessary and, anyway, the application for the refund was not made within 60 days, as is required by law.

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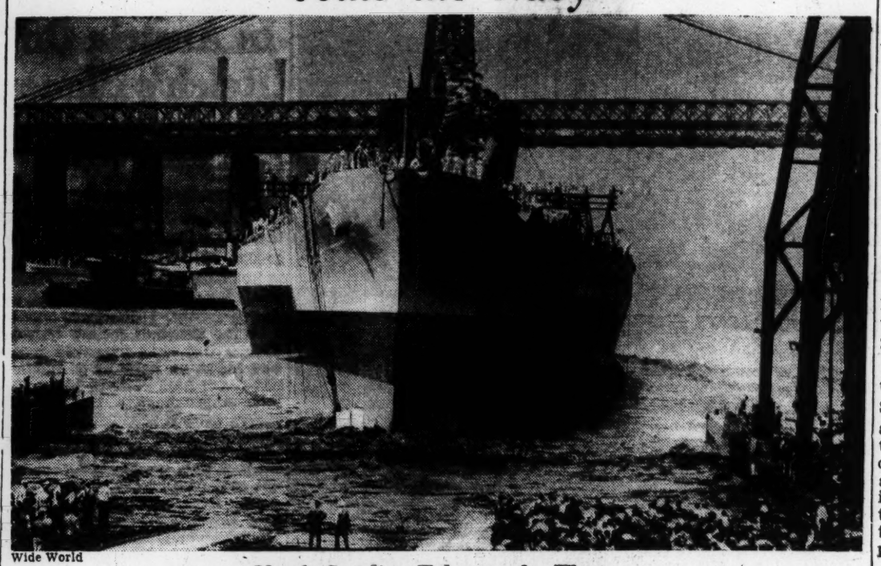

Wide World

North Carolina Takes to the Water

The 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina, as she was launched June 13 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Similar to her sister ship, the Washington, launched in Philadelphia on June 1, the North Carolina is 714 feet long at the waterline and is designed to carry 16-inch guns in three turrets. She is expected to be commissioned in a year. Many thousands watched the big ship go down the ways, which were covered with 54,000 pounds of grease.

Hopis Strive to Save Land

Oraibi, Ariz.

This year the whites are celebrating the 400th anniversary of Coronado's expedition, and the Hopi Indians are blaming Coronado for troubles which bear down upon them with a hand that steadily grows heavier.

Coronado brought horses, sheep, and cattle to the Southwest. The Hopis say the decline of their ancestral system of dry farming began with the coming of livestock. They are convinced they would be better off if domestic animals had never grazed upon the sparse grass of their arid homeland.

Experts of the Soil Conservation Service say it was really overgrazing that left the unprotected soil to blow away, started gullies, caused many of the springs to dry up.

Only about 500,000 acres of the reservation can be classified as range land, and that is capable of supporting not more than 17,600 sheep. But for many years the Hopis themselves attempted to keep 20,000 or more, and often Navajo herds encroached upon their territory. As a result, last winter a severe herd reduction program became necessary. Now the Hopis are asking Uncle Sam for other relief measures.

Appeal for Help

Recently a delegation was sent to Soil Conservation headquarters in Tucson. Chairman was Nase-i-wy-tewa, educated silversmith who speaks excellent English.

"For over 1,000 years the farming methods of my people have been handed down from father to son," the chairman said. "We had worked out the system which made the best use of a little water in growing corn, squash, and beans—but mostly corn. We also grew peaches, apricots, apples, grapes, berries, and melons.

"After the Spaniards brought livestock it took the Indians a long time to build up large herds. The people got along all right until about 50 years ago. Then there were too many horses, sheep, and cattle. They ate the feed too close. Grass dried in the summers. Big rains came, and there was nothing to hold the grass roots in the soil. Gullies cut deeper and longer, and they carried off the rain so it did the range no good. Every summer floods took a little more away from our fields, and the wind blew more soil off the top.

Little Land Left

"Today it is very bad and getting worse. We have only about 6,000 acres of crop land left, and we are told that many more of our little farms must be abandoned."

The Soil Conservation Service is doing everything possible to save the land from further erosion and restore the ruined farms. Curiously, its measures bear close resemblance to practices the Hopis have always followed and which were effective until animals became too numerous.

Mainly, the object is to spread water so it will sink into the ground instead of race off down the gullies. Terraces and dikes are being built, but with steel shovels and great "bulldozer" machines instead of Indian stone hoes. Revegetation of the scarred land is encouraged. Some new forage and soil-binding plants are being introduced that may be superior to the native kinds.

Ernest Douglas.

Landon Charges Roosevelt Is Treading Path to War

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15 (AP)—Alf M. Landon charged today President Roosevelt had taken a course "in the direction of a war for which the Nation is utterly unprepared and to which the vast majority of the people are opposed."

Mr. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee in 1936, said in a statement that although he had supported the Administration's foreign policies in the past he was "profoundly disturbed" by the President's attitude as disclosed in his Charlottesville speech.

"The President offered to the Allies 'the material resources of the Nation' as if the material resources of the Nation were his to dispose of. This is not the way of democracy. It is the way of dictatorships—the way just taken by Mussolini."

Mr. Landon said the President's speech had been interpreted by the British press as indicating that America is about to enter the war.

"He knows, if the British do not, that only Congress has the authority to declare war and that Congress has not the slightest notion of declaring war.

"Nevertheless his language was so emotional and so loose that it lent itself to this British interpretation. It could be cruel indeed to arouse false hopes in the Nations that are fighting for their existence."

The former Kansas Governor said it was obvious that American sympathies were with the Allies but "this is the time above all others for the American people to keep their heads."

"Most of us are agreed that we should sell them (the Allies) all the material supplies we properly can," Mr. Landon continued. "All of us are agreed on preparedness; on going the limit for national defense. But I am not ready to agree that we should go into the war and send our boys overseas."

Urges U. S. Act

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (AP)—Dr. David P. Barrows, former University of California President and a retired General, said yesterday "the United States should go to war now."

Addressing a Commonwealth Club luncheon, the holder of military decorations from five European countries asserted:

"I am for full belligerency now, while resistance to Nazi power is still on its feet.

"What is the alternative? A long period of totalitarian preparation in this country for ultimate totalitarian war in which we would be alone."

Without analyzing the military reasons, Dr. Barrows said full American participation might make the war a minor one compared with what this country, as he saw it, stood to face in the event Reichsführer Hitler swept to eventual triumph.

Mayor Rossi of San Francisco Sees City's Italians Loyal to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Italy's entry behind Germany in the war caused a flurry here but little more. Most of this City's 60,000 citizens of Italian origin seem to be proud that they are Americans. Most of them are thankful that they are.

Third and fourth generation American Italians said publicly that they did not feel any tug to support Italy in the war. "We are Americans," they said. "Our interests are what happens to America."

Mayor Rossi's Remarks

The City's Mayor, Angelo J. Rossi, born in California of Italian parents, issued a statement declaring that "Americans of Italian origin and Americans naturalized but of Italian birth, should, and I believe will, remain loyal to this glorious land of free people, the United States."

Declaring that Italy's step was no surprise, Mayor Rossi added that "as this terrible conflagration spreads, and we stop to visualize the misery, the suffering, the untold hardships visited upon humanity, all true Americans can only hope and pray that God will intervene to bring an end to this world-wide conflict, and to insure the safety of this Western Hemisphere."

Speaking the most authoritatively and boldly of Italians here was Ettore Patrizi, publisher of two Italian newspapers, L'Italia and La Voce del Popolo. He said, "There will not be any Italian 'fifth column,' and our people will behave in a most loyal and exemplary manner to their adopted land."

Mr. Patrizi added that many Fascist organizations here were dissolved when the war in Europe began.

Stoppage of Trading

Antonio Toscani-Millo, Vice Consul and Acting Consul General in San Francisco, said that he did not expect Italian nationals in the United States to be called to Italy, but that trade between this Nation and his might be expected to stop altogether. He said that Fascist organizations had been dissolved and that existing Italian groups were for cultural activity.

The San Francisco Examiner, a Hearst publication, extensively quoted Carmelo Zito, editor of the Italian newspaper, Corriere del Popolo, as charging that there was a fifth column movement among some members of the Italian colony here. The paper quoted this editor who fled Italy as saying that "after hours" schools had been conducted on the west coast to teach Fascist doctrines to young Italians. He was quoted as saying, however, that 10 per cent of the local Italian colony was Fascist in leanings, that 75 per cent were anti-Fascist, and 15 per cent were "neutral."

U. S. Promises No Letup In Aid to Allies

Continued from Page 1

ing of 7,000 Army Air Corps pilots plus 3,600 bombardiers and navigators, plus 7,000 mechanics in the next fiscal year. Though admittedly a modest program, the pilot training program is a marked expansion over 1939 when 600 pilots were trained and this year, when the number had jumped to 2,400.

During the next fiscal year there will be three main Army Air Schools in use rather than one. In addition to Randolph Field, Texas, training centers will be put into operation at Montgomery, Ala., and at Moffett Field, Calif. First step in the new program will be the training of more instructors and the acquisition of more training planes.

The Navy, meanwhile, laid plans to recommission about 70 old World War destroyers and submarines. Rear Admiral Ferdinand K. Reichmuth was assigned to command a new destroyer unit in the Atlantic Squadron made up of approximately 100 vessels, many of them recommissioned.

More Aid Sought

On Capitol Hill, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, leader in the movement for more aid to the Allies, announced he was introducing a bill, authorizing the President to commandeer private factories for warplane manufacture. Passage of his resolution, the Senator predicted, would "electrify the Allies" and keep them fighting until the skies are actually filled with American planes.

At a joint meeting of the Senate Naval and Military Affairs Committee, the advisability of having an American naval convoy accompany war supplies and food to the Allies was reported to have been discussed.

It was indicated following a conference of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of the National Defense Commission, and David E. Lilienthal, Vice-Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority that TVA dam construction might be stepped up to provide power for scores of new munitions plants in the sheltered Tennessee Valley.

Isador Lubin, the Labor Department's Chief Economist, was assigned to the National Defense Commission to assist Sidney Hillman, the labor member.

Stability of Georgia Valley Reflects Residents' Full Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, Georgia—This region appears to have effected an adjustment of balanced living which almost totally ignores the current fluctuations of crop losses from weather, on the one hand, and movement of trade cycles, on the other, although both these problems have entered into the economy of the textile south in recent years and months.

The secret of this triumph appears to be in the adoption of a policy of non-exclusive dependence upon either source of maintenance.

The unique situation of "The Valley," as the region between here and Riverdale, Alabama, is referred to, locally, is the background that makes this possible; the motivation is found in a long-time cultivated attitude of self-improvement and resourcefulness fostered by the management of the valley's chief industry, The West Point Manufacturing Company, and its head, George H. Lanier.

Over a considerable period of years the executive policy of the company has been to encourage the best possible basic training for children in the community and specialized, advance training for the more promising ones. All children are assured a twelfth grade education.

Most striking, both to the appearance and the inherent life fabric of the six communities located in the valley is the universal devotion to work—a devotion reflected in complete absence of the loiterers which clutter so many southern towns of small size. There is actually more to do, in these communities, than time permits, and this is not due to rigorous hours in the mills but to the fact that a balanced development of community activities and increasingly widened opportunity for advancement, which may be realized through extra study and application, are sufficient spurs.

The agricultural balance to this life in the valley is interesting in that it is the result of a natural general urge rather than any consciously planned program. Pecan trees were encouraged on mill property; now many homes are in the midst of small groves. Gardens, both flower and vegetable, abound and it is rather significant that the days of some disclocated or temporarily unemployed are filled with the task of adding, by their labor, to family larders. Numerous vacant lots are developed to this end.

That there is a spirit of conscious co-ordination and growth in internal development in progress, leadership and exploration of new ranges of development in the community is seen in the marvelously equipped central laboratory through which flow the products of the entire group of six plants. To the staff of this laboratory has recently been added a highly trained research specialist for special research and new development.

Products from the six plants go to the ends of the earth, both mechanical fabrics and styled home furnishings, but it seems that the best product of the region is the certain look of substantiality in the faces of these free people, a solidity built upon purpose.

Fleming Says Wage-Hour Law Aids In Equalizing Pay in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Enforcement of the Federal Wage and Hour Law has helped California workers by equalizing wages between sections of the State, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, said here.

Needs of the State's specialized industries, especially in agriculture, and needs of the lumber industry in the Northwest, prompted Colonel Fleming to make a personal inspection of the areas. He said that he wanted to know what he was talking about before making any decisions.

In many of California's agricultural industries work must be done when fruit and vegetables are in season, necessitating extensive overtime during the season.

Explaining that the Wage-Hour Division's job is to spread employment and maintain certain standards, Colonel Fleming said that wages of workers in Southern California, some of whom were getting as low as 10 cents an hour, have been raised. He said that the Division had received 1,300 complaints against Western employers, 500 in Southern California, 300 in Northern California, 200 in Washington, 180 in Oregon, and 19 in Alaska and Hawaii.

The Wage-Hour Administrator came here from the Northwest where he had surveyed the lumber industry. He inspected canning and processing plants here and in Los Angeles.

All told, he said, complaints had been received by his Division against only 8 per cent of the Nation's 250,000 employers, but that this figure did not tell the entire story. While many employers, he said, are voluntarily paying higher wages and providing better working conditions than those required by the Fair Labor Standards Law, yet many of the 92 per cent, now supposedly "fair," would be ousted from that class when their employees realized what "fair standards" were.

Moths Force Light Vote

COLUMBUS, Neb. (AP)—Electors of Rural School District 32 were arguing whether to wire the school house for electricity.

Moths swarmed into the gas lamp, snuffing out the light. A flashlight was pressed into service long enough to take a vote—24 to 15 for electricity.

Railroads and Defense: Prepared for Big Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American railroads, in the opinions of both their own and military experts, are in better shape today to handle the traffic of a nation at war than they were in 1917-18.

But back of the accelerated interest in this problem here in the Nation's railroad capital is not only the question of ability to meet a war emergency, but the more basic issue of government control or ownership.

For, it is being argued here by some, wouldn't a more socially-inclined administration now be likely to take advantage of the situation, in which the resistance of the railroads has been already weakened through financial obligation to the Government, and not only take over the roads temporarily in the emergency, as was the case in 1917, but make it permanent?

The answer would come partly out of a political consideration of the whole question, but it is known that there is in Washington sentiment favorable to government ownership. A bill to this end introduced in 1935 was withdrawn in 1937 because of opposing public opinion.

Meanwhile the railroads are making much, and logically so, of their complete readiness to meet any emergency, and by implication, obviate either permanent or temporary government control.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, speaking recently in Washington before the Association of American Railroads, said: "We in the War Department have full confidence in the innate capacity, in the co-operative spirit, in the ability, and in the patriotism of our railroads to cope successfully with the transportation problems that any grave military emergency would involve."

World War Railroad History

At this meeting the peculiar transportation situation which developed in 1917-18, was recounted by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

On April 11, 1917, five days after the United States had declared war on Germany, 50 railroad leaders gathered in Washington and formed, voluntarily, what soon became the Railroad War Board, under which operation of the 260,000 miles of line was consolidated for emergency purposes, but still under private ownership.

In all, the railroads carried more freight and did it more quickly and efficiently in 1917 than in any previous year in history.

But it was soon found that the rest of the industrial and military machine was not geared to fit in with this stepped-up railroad plan. Government freight priority was given indiscriminately by the military authorities and loaded freight cars were rushed to their destination irrespective of the immediate necessity of the shipments or the ability of the consignees to receive them. Into the vital Atlantic seaboard poured thousands of cars which could not be unloaded because of lack of ships or warehouse space, or because the projects for which the freight was intended were not ready. The result of course was congestion and delay. Conditions out of control of the railroads themselves thus caused what was in effect a car shortage.

On Dec. 28, 1917, the Government took over the railroads. The Director General of Railroads then had authority to determine which order for government materials should be given preference, and as a result the congestion was somewhat relieved.

Today's Situation Different

The roads were returned to their owners in 1920.

The differences between the situation then and now are many. In the first place, because of improvements and added efficiency the roads could now handle, for example, the record freight traffic of 1929, with 350,000 fewer freight cars. Locomotive efficiency is greater, freight trains travel at higher speeds, loading facilities are better.

At that Association meeting in Washington Mr. Johnson further said, referring to the generally unfavorable financial condition of the roads after almost a decade of diminishing revenue: "No, you are not in perfect shape. No industry is or can hope to be in a dynamic world. You are better prepared to meet a military emergency than you were in 1917-18. Of that, no one is in doubt."

But Mr. Johnson went on further to underline the Government's own responsibility in this respect.

"Mr. Willard already has pointed out our shortcomings of 1917-18," he said. "We admit them, and we are determined that they shall not be repeated. In 1917-18 we waited until war was declared before we selected our cantonment sites. Today we already have established many training areas. During the World War we permitted five Army purchasing agencies and the Navy to bid against each other for supplies, loading and unloading facilities, and for transportation. Today we have plans for the co-ordination of procurement activities, which do away with interdepartmental competition.

Production Area Spread

"In the last military emergency we concentrated the production of munitions into a narrow geographical area in the eastern part of the United States. Today, we have more than 10,000 private plants scattered throughout the entire country which are prepared to meet a war load.

"Our Army and our Navy should be better prepared than they were in 1917-18 to handle and to distribute expeditiously the munitions which industry would turn over to them. They have avowed that never again will they permit the congestion of terminals and miles of railroad sidings with thousands of cars awaiting unloading."

Maginot Line Under Heavy Fire

Continued from Page 1

mans claimed to have driven through the lower fringes of the Argonne Forest, skirting behind the defenses in that area, and to be pressing toward Verdun—an important link in the Maginot System.

On the western end of the front, the Germans held the entire Channel Coast as far south as Le Havre, and were reported hammering ceaselessly at French lines.

The French, according to the German version were sacrificing large quantities of equipment as they fell back.

The German High Command stated that its flying units of all kinds on June 14, in an attack on the Saar front of the Maginot Line, bombed fortification works, bunkers, artillery, and infantry positions. It also claimed that troops of the army, supported by strong artillery, broke into the fortified battlefield of the Maginot Line and seized numerous defense positions. A strong bunker group at Saar-Alben was taken.

In the region of Verdun, Metz, and Belfort, Germans said an effective air attack was directed against troop concentrations and movements, rail line and roads. Numerous trains were destroyed and many rail lines interrupted. In other parts of France also attack results were obtained by German fighting units against airports, important rail lines, and retreating columns.

With indications that they might fall back to the River Loire as their next natural line of defense, the French sent out units of their fleet to strike its first major blow against Italy.

French Fleet In Action

June 13 and 14 French warships shelled Italian "industrial establishments," presumably in the northern part of the country, and the railway line which, running east from Marseille along the French Riviera, continues into Italy and follows the Italian Coast through Genoa south to Rome.

The Italian High Command announced that one French destroyer had been sunk and that another was damaged by torpedoes in an Allied naval attack on the Italian port of Genoa early June 13.

It added that some civilian inhabitants were killed and wounded in the attack.

Italy's part in the war became manifest as a sniping action to keep the Allies harassed at many points while the Germans try to deal with the French—tactics which were outlined in Italian newspapers—giving Italy a role secondary to Germany and aimed particularly at keeping French and British forces in the Mediterranean and Red Sea occupied with air raids.

On the sea it was reported that three Italian submarines, one of them visibly damaged, took refuge in Spanish ports.

The damaged submarine put in at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, just after heavy cannonading was heard from Britain's Gibraltar across the Straits.

Virginian Society Hangs Copley Portrait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A recently-acquired portrait by John Singleton Copley has been hung in the galleries of the Virginia Historical Society here.

The portrait, which was left to the Society in the will of Mrs. Agnes Corbin Strong, of New York, is of Lettice Lee, daughter of Philip Lee and Sarah Brooks, of Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and a granddaughter of Richard Lee, Jr., and Letitia Corbin.

Debtless Venezuela

Venezuela has no public debt.

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Italy: 1915 and 1940; Contrast in Alliances

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As war breaks again over the Italian peninsula, this time in a Fascist move timed plainly by considerations of opportunism, Premier Mussolini's action stands in sharp contrast to Italy's war entry in 1915.

Rome's variations on the theme of nonbelligerency, semi-belligerency, and probelligerency; and its eventual entry when German arms were sweeping across the north of Europe differ markedly from the other decision. Italy joined the Allies of 1915 at a moment when their success was by no means certain, but by so doing Italy came out on the winning side.

In both 1915 and 1940 the Italian Government was bound to Germany by an alliance. So far, the Axis has held together, while the Triple Alliance of 1882 among Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy split on the dual reef of Italian dislike for Austria and substantial Allied promises.

Italian desires to regain from Austria the northern provinces already foreshadowed in 1915 the nationalism that has been transformed by Fascism into a regimented machine of force and aggression. Benito Mussolini, then editor of the Socialist Party's official organ, Avanti, advocated Italy's entrance into the war as a means of remaining a first-class power and sharing in the spoils.

Concessions Promised

Britain, France, and Russia speeded Italy's decision by promising concessions. At London on April 26, 1915, and at St. Jean de Maurienne on April 19, 1917, the Allies sought to satisfy Italian aspirations. The Treaty of London was secret, its terms not coming to light until some time after the war. The understandings at St. Jean de Maurienne were not in treaty form, and Russia did not attend or ratify the memorandum.

Italy's case against the Allies since Versailles has rested largely on what Signor Mussolini called the granting of only a "few crumbs" at the peace table. According to the disputed wartime secret treaties, Italy was to administer a large section of Asia Minor from Smyrna east and south nearly to the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Italian influence was to be permitted in another section of dismembered Turkey to the north, ending at a proposed Russian zone around the Straits.

In addition, Italy was promised the Trentino and the Upper Adige Valley to the Brenner Pass (actually granted at Versailles); Fiume (not granted but taken by D'Annunzio in 1919 and formally annexed in 1924); Istria and the Quarnero Islands of Cherso and Lussin, Gorizia-Gradisca, Dalmatia to Cape Planka, the Albanian town of Valona, full possession of Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands.

Of these, Dalmatia was withheld, with Valona. Italy thus achieved most of its demands in Europe, except for control of the Adriatic's east shore. Friction with Yugoslavia over this issue continued until the two countries in recent years drew closer together.

Collecting Deserts

The transfer to Italian Libya of French and British border strips caused Signor Mussolini later to remark that he was "collecting deserts."

Emerging from the war a victor, but less than a conqueror, Italy faced a war debt of $16,000,000,000, poverty among the people, a casualty list heavier proportionately than that of the British Empire, and with social unrest growing. The Socialist editor, meanwhile, had been turning toward the path that was to make him a Fascist dictator.

During his first 13 years, Premier Mussolini addressed himself to internal organization of Italy. He kept before the people his dream of eventually restoring the Empire of the Caesars, at least in part. Marble maps of the Empire were placed on walls for all to see.

The Duce's first moves toward Empire brought him into conflict with Britain. Anthony Eden, Britain's representative at Geneva, organized the opposition to Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935. Sanctions were imposed and seriously impaired Italy's economic position, without preventing the conquest.

Counter to Allies

Again in Spain, the Duce ran counter to British and French opinion by intervening on the side of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Three weeks after Adolf Hitler had taken Bohemia and Moravia in March, 1939, Italy gave effect to an old ambition by occupying Albania. The Allies of 1915 had promised Italy a sphere of influence in Albania, and Italy's special position had been accepted there. But outright occupation again placed Italy in the camp of aggression.

Meanwhile, Berlin exerted every possible influence to break Italy away from any possible repetition of 1915. The Axis offered little to Italy in its early stages, but benefitted the Reich materially. Italy had to swallow the German Anschluss with Austria, and bide its own time.

Barely five weeks after the Nazi "Tag" had arrived, May 10, 1940, Italy decided its own hour had struck.

As an Ally in 1915-18, Italy served to divide the Central armies, which also had to defend the Russian border. Italy's military reputation suffers from the rout of Caporetto, but this defeat actually spurred Italy on to the victory of Vittorio Veneto, when Austria's armies were driven back and an armistice was concluded Nov. 4, 1918, a full week before fighting stopped in France.

The Fascists claim to have remade Italy and especialy its fighting machine. Neutral observers testify to many changes, and it remains to be seen how the Fascists, still weak economically, hold up in the test of war itself.

British Rejecting Any Hitler Peace

Wide World

Arms Plants Working Seven Days a Week

This is a section of an assembly department of a tank factory "somewhere in England." Britain has come to a firm determination to use the total resources of the Empire to overcome the forces of Naziism. The arms plants are being rushed to make up for the equipment lost in Flanders.

Britain to Stay in War Until Victory

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Official Britain coupled a prediction of an immediate German "peace offensive" with a declaration that Allied and United States industries would build up "a weight of armaments with which Hitler will be quite unable to compete."

Britain's determination to fight on despite the reverses in France was voiced by Mr. Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, who declared:

"It will not be on the dry land of Europe that this war will be won. It will be upon the seas and in the air; in distant continents; so soon as unlimited resources of the British Empire and of the Americas can be mobilized to turn the scale."

Mr. Nicolson declared that Herr Hitler's prophecy that England would be brought to its knees by mid-August "will not be fulfilled."

"And when he finds autumn drawing into winter, and that the great resources of our own industry as well as those the United States are building up against him a weight of armaments with which he will be quite unable to compete, he will recognize that victory is no longer possible.

"Then he will turn and twist in the hope of inducing this country and her Allies to make peace that will be no more real than the peace he imposed on Czechoslovakia."

Total Support To France Is Aim of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 15—Canada has pledged to France its unwavering support to the utmost limit of its power and resources.

In a message sent yesterday by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to French Prime Minister Paul Reynaud, the Canadian Premier said: "Every word in the tribute paid yesterday in the message by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of the French Republic eloquently expresses also the passion and faith in the hearts of our people."

The cable futher said: "I have read your appeal to the United States. You may be sure that the people of North America see with clear eyes the realistic needs of the hour. It is my faith that all the material and economic strength of this continent will be marshaled without delay to help the French Republic in the great cause for which she fights. As never before, free men the world over are inspired by the sacrifice and the devotion of France."

In the Commons, Mr. King, reading a message from Premier Winston Churchill, said no pledge of like import he believed had ever been made in the name of one people to another. The pledge embraced Canada as well as other members of the British Commonwealth, and he wished it placed immediately on the permanent records of Parliament, "with the assurance that its every word expresses the feelings, the convictions and the intention of the Canadian people."

"If I know the heart of the American people as I believe I do," Mr. King went on, "I believe I can say to Premier Reynaud in this hour of the agony of France that the resources of the whole of the North American continent will be thrown into the struggle for liberty at the side of the European democracies, ere this continent will see democracy itself trodden under the iron heel of Naziism."

The Prime Minister said that Mr. Churchill's prophetic vision of the complete fusion of the British and French peoples as the outcome of the ordeal of fire through which at this time both were passing, had already found eloquent expression in the Canadian House of Commons.

France Tightens Discipline Over Mobilized Workers

By William Henry Chamberlain

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOURS—As France girds itself for the desperate aspects of what is perhaps its greatest struggle for existence, no small role will be played by the discipline achieved in the civilian population.

This is especially true of workers in the war industries. A certain number of the latter have always been mobilized soldiers whose work, either because they were older men or because they possessed some special trade training, was considered more valuable in the factory than at the front.

These affectés, as they are called, have been quartered in barracks, given food, and working clothes, and paid a wage which, while higher than the 75 centimes (less than 2 cents) which is the daily pay of the French private, was considerably lower than that of other factory workers. During the quiet months when the war was a matter of small skirmishing patrols and occasional air duels some of the rigors of military discipline were relaxed, as regards these men who were serving in the factories and not in the trenches.

Drastic Discipline

Now these rigors have been revived, and in very drastic form. The mobilized worker who fails to report, who deserts or disobeys his superiors is to be punished in the same way as a soldier who commits similar offenses under the provisions of a governmental decree, which was published under the stress of the invasion.

A mobilized worker is considered guilty of "abandonment of post" if he "leaves his work without permission and does not accomplish the task which has been assigned to him." Disobedience is described as "refusing to execute an order which he has properly received from a superior."

The mobilized worker, under the new regulations, is not entitled to regular leave, like the soldier. One of the reasons for the publication of these new more severe regulations was the fact that in some industrial centers there were cases of premature evacuation, in which workers mobilized for defense industries participated. These workers are now warned that they have no more right to leave their factories without a general order of evacuation than a soldier would have to leave his post on the front.

Seven-Day Week

A complete abandonment of holidays and a seven-day week have become the rule in the aircraft industry and in many trades working for national defense since the German drive reached its full intensity. Some Communist workers who refused to work on Sunday were brought before the courts and given sentences of imprisonment ranging from eight months to one year.

The repression of Communists and of all who are accused of carrying on anti-patriotic agitation has become intensified since the invasion of France. Almost every day one can read such news items as the condemnation of one worker to seven years of imprisonment for "anti-national statements and incitement of soldiers to desert," or the imposing of a sentence of three years of imprisonment for "keeping pamphlets of foreign inspiration." Four sentences of capital punishment were passed in connection with a case of sabotage in a factory working for national defense. The details were not made public.

It is a familiar observation in revolutions that a regime strikes more fiercely as it feels itself more endangered. The same thing holds good for an invaded nation which feels itself fighting for its life. It is certain that the present Cabinet will strike hard and pitilessly not only at overt treason, but at every form of slackness and defeatism.

Canada Sends Two Consuls With Supplies to Greenland

OTTAWA (CP) — Appointment of consular officials in Greenland, Japan, and France and the dispatch of supplies to Greenland, one of the overseas possessions of German-occupied Denmark, was announced in the House of Commons by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, June 11.

The measures taken regarding Greenland are a consequence of the German occupation of Denmark and the proximity of the Danish colony to Canada's eastern Arctic shores. No explanation was given of the reasons for the appointment of consular officials in Japan and France.

Kenneth P. Kirkwood, First Secretary at the Canadian Legation at the Hague until the German invasion of the Netherlands forced him to flee, was named Consul in Greenland, and A. E. Porsild, a native of Greenland and a member of the staff of the Department of Mines and Resources, was named Vice Consul.

The appointments mark a new departure in the growth of Canada's diplomatic service. While Canada has established legations in a number of foreign countries, no consuls were appointed up to the present.

The Canadian Government used the services of British consuls at points where Canadian legations were not established and sent trade commissioners to a number of other countries to promote trade. These officials, strictly speaking, had no diplomatic status and served under the Department of External Affairs.

Aside from Mr. Kirkwood, the other consuls appointed were E. D. McGreer of the staff of the Canadian Legation at Tokyo, and Pierre Dupuy of the Legation staff at Paris. They will fill consular duties in addition to their present work.

Mr. King said local authorities were continuing to administer affairs in Greenland and the German-controlled Government in Copenhagen exercises no authority. Because communications between the island and Denmark from which it obtained supplies were cut off, the Canadian Government decided to help in maintaining the economic life of the island.

The steamship Nascopie, which makes the annual Eastern Arctic patrol, delivering supplies to Government and Hudson's Bay Company posts, made a special trip to Greenland and arrived last week. The two new consular officials were aboard, Mr. Kirkwood having returned to Canada before going to Greenland.

It carried a cargo of supplies and will bring back a return cargo, probably consisting of cryolite, a mineral used in the processing of aluminum and quarried on an extensive scale in Greenland, furs, oils, and other products.

"The Government felt it desirable that it should be continuously informed of the situation and in a position to discuss with local authorities any questions that might arise," said Mr. King.

This was the reason for the appointments. He added that the United States had also made consular appointments in Greenland.

Australia Training Many Fliers As Share in Defense of Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia's contribution to Empire defense is indicated by the fact that from this month the Dominion is calling up 1,000 men a month for training as air crews.

This is the first long step toward multiplying Australia's air force 11 times and becoming a ranking air power.

The men are being drafted to some of the 32 flying schools which are being rushed to completion. There are no pilots, observers, and air gunners in these new drafts; they all go to camp as members of air crews. Their exact roles will be determined after they have been under observation during training.

Instructors and aircraft have been sent here from Britain. First results will be apparent by December next.

The British air mission to Australia numbers 48, including 17 officers. The Federal Government has enlarged its instructional staff by enlisting civil pilots. Around 250 pilots, each with a minimum of 100 hours flying time, will receive training in air force methods. Nearly 100 have already completed the course and have been drafted to the elementary training schools.

Private Schools Help

While the Australian air force will provide most of the new schools, 11 nonmilitary organizations have contracted with the Government to train flying men. The flying school of the Australian National Airways Corporation in Victoria, for instance, is doing this work; so are the Victorian and Interstate Airways Corporation and the Victorian Aero Club. These civil organizations furnish their own planes and instructors.

The Air Force schools in each State are training a total of 92 cadets who are the last men to be graduated under the peacetime training plan. The new scheme will graduate all men as sergeant pilots, but 50 per cent of them will be selected for commissioned rank.

Training of aircraftsmen still looms as one of the major aims of the new air scheme. Latest figures show that schools have been established at West Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Canberra, Brunswick, and Footscray. A large engineering school has been created in Melbourne show grounds. There are about 5,000 fitters in training at various schools and already 1,400 men are receiving highly specialized tuition at one school alone. Air Force officials believe the advance in this field will be swift.

"Refresh" Older Fliers

Preliminary training is given at various technical schools, after which the men are drafted to the special engineering depots, where they are taught the work of caring for military airplanes. This section of the scheme is to be expanded on a vast scale. The Melbourne school alone will finally hold 4,000 men and will graduate up to three times that total in a year.

At administrative schools, pilots of the World War and former Air Force officers who have re-enlisted are being given refresher courses to bring them abreast of modern practice. The aim is to fit them for ground administrative posts, thus releasing trained flying men for duty in the air.

French Are Looking Far Ahead In U. S. Munitions Purchases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—The German occupation of Paris is not the end of French resistance to Nazi aggression and already has speeded up appreciably the shipment of munitions of war from New York to the French armies, Allied spokesmen declared today.

While it was admitted that the "cloud of airplanes" for which Paul Reynaud, President of the Council, appealed to President Roosevelt was impossible at this time, it was authoritatively said that everything it was possible to get in the United States to aid the French and the British would be forthcoming immediately.

No doubt was voiced in Allied quarters here with regard to where the sympathy of the American people, the Congress, and the President rested in the European conflict. All are on the side of the democracies, it was declared.

Contracts for "many million of dollars" worth of war supplies were placed by the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission June 14, a spokesman for the Commission said. While refusing for military reasons to catalogue these purchases, he said the board had entered into contracts with manufacturers to the amount of $600,000,000 in the last four weeks, and that the aggregate of contracts already placed was about $1,600,000,000.

More than 2,000 American-built airplanes have been delivered to the Allies since last September, he said, and France was now buying large quantities of copper here and Great Britain a heavy tonnage of steel.

Other contracts call for 10,000 trucks, costing approximately $20,000,000, and negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of tanks.

"Great Britain and France are doing their utmost to buy everything available in the line of material in this country that will be of assistance to them in the war," he said.

"So long as the war continues and you have materials to sell, we shall do our utmost to buy."

That France is looking far ahead in defense measures was clearly indicated when the Commission's spokesman said they had signed a contract June 14 for 120 "flying fortresses" for delivery in the second and third quarters of next year.

Donates Airplane

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15 (AP)—An airplane capable of carrying six passengers and a pilot, in addition to light bombs, was donated to the French Government June 13 by Harry Hammill, former British war pilot, and now Manager of the Austin Municipal Airport.

"The idea behind this move," Mr. Hammill explained, "is that other airplane owners throughout the country will do the same. There are at least 25 planes I know of in Texas alone that are just sitting in hangars and not being used."

Mr. Hammill will fly the plane to the East this week and turn it over to the French. It has a cruising speed of 182 miles an hour.

Six Dive-Bombers Sent

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Six United States Navy Curtiss dive-bombers took off June 14 for New York where eventually they will be turned over to the Allies. The six planes, about a year old, have been used by Scout Squadron No. 7 of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Vital Industries of France Seized by Invading Nazis

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The areas of France which have fallen into German hands embraced large sections of France's vital industries, including many factories needed to manufacture war materials.

Commerce Department experts said that two thirds of the French coal output before the Nazi troops moved in was in the occupied district. This was said to be true also of 15 per cent of its pig iron and 12 per cent of its crude steel.

Authorities here professed to be without recent information on the decentralization of France's automobile and airplane industries. However, since many of these plants used to be around Paris, substantial losses of productive capacity in these industries also was assumed.

The majority of France's important textile mills apparently were lost by the French, since about 70 per cent of the woolen and about 80 per cent of the cotton mills in the republic were believed captured. These captures included, for instance, the Calais lace industry, which formerly sold millions of dollars worth of adornments for the gowns of American women.

Losses to France's agriculture also were heavy, but possibly not as serious as the industrial ones. The Germans were believed to have occupied about 90 per cent of the sugar beet acreage and 12 per cent of the potato, 15 per cent of the fodder, 30 per cent of the wheat, and 10 per cent of the small grain acreages.

One French industry not so far seriously invaded was believed to be wine production, except for the champagne area.

Officials said that France may have taken steps in the last year or two to build up additional secret productive capacity in other areas, so that they could not guess the effect of the occupation on the ability of the French to meet continued war demands.

Australia Linked To New Zealand In 8-Hour Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The Trans-Tasman Air Passenger and Mail Service over the 1,200 miles of ocean between New Zealand and Australia, which had been in training for some years, was recently begun.

On the first trip the flying boat Aotearoa took off from Auckland early in the morning and reached Sydney with nine passengers and about 40,000 letters, eight hours later. The passengers were given two meals en route. The Aotearoa made her scheduled trip back to Auckland the same week.

For some time New Zealand had been using the air service between Australia and Britain. Until the war broke out all letters were being routed that way. Even with the steamer crossing of the Tasman in 2½ days, letters were carried between New Zealand and Britain in 18 days. The new service reduces the Tasman crossing to a few hours and gives a regular connection with the air line from Sydney to Britain.

Further War Restrictions Made by British Commons

LONDON (AP)—Cancellation of the August bank holiday and further curtailment of horse and dog racing were announced June 13 in the House of Commons.

Red Cross Stresses Need for Gifts Despite Help of Federal Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The American Red Cross wants it made perfectly clear that individual citizens should not stop contributing to funds for European refugees just because Congress is about to appropriate $50,000,000 for this purpose.

Though the present $20,000,000 goal for volunteer contributions set by the Red Cross would seem to be dwarfed and perhaps made to appear unnecessary by the Federal appropriations, Red Cross officials point out that it will all be needed for clothing, trucks, and other supplies not covered in President Roosevelt's request.

Normally it is against Red Cross policy to take money from the Government. The Nation's greatest humanitarian organization has built up its prestige by stressing individual volunteer giving. It has zealously guarded that principle whenever in times of dire need a President or a member of Congress suggested a Government appropriation, to be administered by the Red Cross.

Shuns Partisanship

At the outset of the depression when it was suggested that it distribute the Federal Board holdings of wheat to the needy in this country, the Red Cross declined. The Farm Board has been deeply implicated in politics and the Directors of the Red Cross, having always prided themselves on its nonpartisanship, thought it wise to steer clear of the controversy.

The policy of not touching anything but voluntary, individual contributions was first modified by the Red Cross to permit distribution of surplus foods to the Spanish people during their civil war and to United States flood sufferers.

Actually the Red Cross will not spend the Government appropriation itself. The $50,000,000 will go directly to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to buy up certain foods and fibers that are glutting markets in various parts of the country. These will be turned over to the Red Cross for shipment and distribution in the Allied countries.

The Red Cross Facilities

One of the main reasons President Roosevelt has called upon the Red Cross to distribute this Government-purchased food is its ability to get shipments through to the refugees. With American commercial vessels barred from the war zones by the Neutrality Law and the Allied ships largely filled with munitions, food transportation has become a real problem. Red Cross "mercy ships," now allowed to land at Bordeaux, France, appear to be the only feasible method of large scale relief transportation.

An initial shipment of food, sold to the Red Cross by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation before Congress had a chance to vote on the $50,000,000 for gift food, is already on its way to Europe. It consists chiefly of flour, corn meal, lard, and prunes.

Among items necessary for the Red Cross to continue to buy with its own funds are chocolate, blankets, soap, shoes, ambulances, and medical supplies.

The proposed $50,000,000 appropriation is looked upon in political circles as a domestic farm relief measure as well as a humanitarian service for the Allies. American farmers, hard hit by the sharp decline in foreign purchases, have been seeking some way to prevent a slump in farm prices.

Advice of Red Cross officials to those who wonder if Government appropriations are going to supplant private donations is: "Continue to give to the limit. Everything you can possibly give is still too little."

Air Traffic Gains At Block Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Block Island will make a serious bid for airplane tourists this summer. To bring about an increase in the business, which has shown a decided decrease during recent years, the State Division of Public Works this week began the work of grading the town airport. Because of the rough landing area, few planes have used the field since the town purchased it in 1936.

Not only has the surface of the field discouraged aviators, it was said, but high-tension wires on the westerly side of the field proved a menace to safety. These will be lowered by workers of the Island Light & Power Company.

Lobbyists Collect $38,848 in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Legislative agents, popularly known as lobbyists, cost business establishments and associations $38,848 in compensation and expenses for their activities during the recent session of the Virginia General Assembly.

In most cases, according to official records filed in compliance with the 1938 act to regulate lobbying, the compensation and fee charges were comparatively small; in some there were no charges at all, but in a few cases, chiefly where the agents represented several firms or organizations, their fee and expense charges ran to a high total.

Sale Approval Of Yacht Sought

Application for approval of the United States Maritime Commission for the sale of the yacht Hirondelle, which is well known in Boston, to interests of Kingston, Jamaica, has been filed by F. C. Theobald of New York, Boston shipping men learned yesterday.

The 1,236 gross ton vessel, built in France in 1911 for Prince Albert Honore Charles of Monaco, is expected to be transferred to British registry and used for war purposes if the sale is authorized.

The Hirondelle was used at one time by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and was at Boston for a long time when efforts were made to fit it out as a floating university. The plan fell through, however. Later a Providence, R. I., firm planned to use the vessel in the banana-carrying trade from Mexico and removed many of the luxurious fittings to install refrigeration equipment at Boston. The yacht's speed of 18 knots was expected to be to its advantage in the banana business. This plan, however, did not go through.

At the present time the boat is tied up at Mobile, Ala.

United Fruit Boat To Fetch Coffee Cargo

Disruption of water transportation due to the war has brought about a congestion of Colombian coffee at Cristobal in the Panama Canal zone where it awaits transshipment here, the Boston Port Authority announces.

Arrangements have been concluded through co-operation of the United Fruit Company to have the Steamer Cadmus sent to Christobal late in June to bring about 12,000 bags of the coffee to Boston. Such coffee was formerly brought here by steamers on their way from the Far East or other remote parts of the world traveling here via the Panama Canal.

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Amid Rumble of Guns French Dressmakers Bravely Work On

American Fashion Houses Are Showing French Imports Brought by Clipper

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As one body, American fashion houses salute the Haute Couture! Never have American admiration and affection for France and the ideals for which she stands in the world of fashion been more warm and fulsome than at this moment.

Thanks to the gallant persistence and courage of the French dressmakers in continuing their work under the most trying and difficult circumstances—American houses, at present, contain a fair quota of French models. True, the models have not reached New York with streamline regularity, but they are here; and practically all of them have come by Clipper. Worth, Patou, Lanvin, Lelong, Paquin, Heim, Maggy Rouff, Bruyère—models from all their collections have been flown across the Atlantic. And their mere presence here carries interesting significance.

Newness, piquancy, loveliness, these seemingly ephemeral qualities which pervade the creations of the Haute Couture as evanescently as rare perfumes, are pretty hard to blow to bits, even in a Blitzkrieg. Like the grass when trampled upon, they spring up undisturbed. Besides, many of these same great French houses have weathered wars before. This is the third attack on Paris which Worth's has outlived — Worth's which dressed the Empress Eugénie, the most fashionable woman in Europe of her day, and designed clothes for the incomparable Eleonore Duse. Jean Patou, with his flair for gay color, fought in the World War as a Zouave. Lucien Lelong, with his perfect English accent acquired as a result of his education at Oxford, went into the trenches of the World War and came out with the Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor.

The Haute Couture itself, as we know it today, might be said to be a product of upheaval. But because it is an industry based on the composite expression of ideas for its being, its very intangibility provides it protection. It embodies the spirit of survival. It is this very spirit, held to tenaciously by the French designers during the past nine months in the face of unbelievable difficulties, while mechanized warfare narrowed their facilities day by day, which has produced the impeccable French models in New York today. Suppose we look them over.

The gradually slimming line, that puts less fullness in the skirt, is the main theme in Bonwit Teller's collection of house imports. Two outstanding Paquin evening models elicited favorable comment at the Salon de Couture's showing —a white chiffon dream of a gown trimmed with lace, seeming almost to "snatch a grace beyond the reach of art," and a pale blue organza, the sleeves long and fitted, the skirt full but not extravagant.

In the soft-toned salon of Bergdorf Goodman, whose windows gather into their frames cool vistas of the spring greenery of Central Park, Miss Macy expressed deep concern over the prospects for continuing to obtain models from France. "Fortunately for us," she said, "as our collection stands in the house now, we have as many French models as ever—all, of course, flown over by Clipper. But we are horribly in the dark as to when more will be obtainable."

Through the salon sounded the unaccustomed click of knitting needles. The little telephone operator counted stitches between calls, I had noticed. "Pearl two, knit two," muttered a blond vendeuse cryptically as she bent her pretty head above puzzled fingers that knew not the entangling ways of wools.

"What's going on here?" I inquired, as evidence of this furious knitting mania appeared on all sides.

Knitting for France

"It's just an effort to do our bit for the French refugees," Miss Macy explained. "All during the quieter hours of the day we are at it. Stock girls, sales girls, all of us who can, are knitting like mad every spare moment."

As the gentle art of doing something for somebody else progressed at Bergdorf Goodman's, models came and went showing the precious French creations.

A perfect gown for summer dining on some starlit roof was a black chiffon by Maggy Rouff. It had a six-inch band of starched white lace dancing lightly about the bottom of the swirling circular skirt, matched by a diminutive starched lace bolero. Lelong's contribution was a stunning navy chiffon with a high neckline. Important embroidery appeared at the top of one sleeve and caught the light on a single shoulder.

Hats From Paris

Saks-Fifth Avenue was the only New York house which sent its buyer abroad for French hats in May. Their designer and buyer, Mme. Jeanne Rousseau, set out from New York the week Normandy was invaded by Germany. By the time Holland and Belgium had fallen before the onslaught of German tanks, she had reached Paris. In three days she had selected her group of models, which included some particularly enchanting hats from Jean Patou. Within a week's time, the flying fingers of the little milliners in Paris had made and assembled the collection, tucked them away in their tissue paper nests, and sped them down to Italy—where Madame Jeanne, pleased and proud of her adventurous achievement, found them all safe in the hold of her ship and ready to sail for New York.

Worn with some of the 54 French imports which Saks-Fifth Avenue is showing in its Salon Moderne, they perfectly complete the picture.

Though the usual Paris models were shown this spring in the Lord & Taylor collection, great concern is expressed by this famous Fifth Avenue shop over the uncertainties of future importations. "French fashions will not die," they maintain. "Their exponents are working, and working magnificently, under appalling difficulties."

Fashion news and ideas have continued to come in from the French office of Lord & Taylor—which keeps the firm constantly advised of conditions, and "somewhere in France," like the momentarily wandering French Government, Lord & Taylor's fashion scouts, though refugees with the rest of Paris from their accustomed haunts, are probably waiting their turn at some outpost cable office with the cachet of fashion ideas.

At Franklin Simon's and Altman's, similar concern is felt over prospects for obtaining models for fall showings. But hope runs high. America's salute to France echoes and re-echoes whenever and wherever the creations of the Haute Couture are displayed. For the past four centuries, ever since the luxury of France eclipsed the fading triumphs of the ancient oligarchies of Venice, Florence and Genoa, Paris has set the fashion pace. In her hour of trial, America acknowledges her debt to France and still looks for French clothes by Clipper.

John Everard

Typical, these war days, of the unquenchable French spirit, is the piquant tailored dress above. Developed in light brown and gray chiffon, trimmed with gray patent leather belt and buttons—it weighs less than a quarter of a pound. The hat, in matching brown felt, is an example of the "dinnerpail" hat, recently created in the ateliers of Madame Bruyère, where the working girls, seeking to economize their pennies for their sweethearts at the front, gave up lunching at restaurants and began to carry their lunch in a workingman's dinner pail. The girl is trimming another hat with an interchangeable hat pin. The rose on the hat is gray, the rose on the hat pin is pink. This idea of interchangeable hat pins makes it possible to give very different appearances to a single hat.

Yvonne Carette Asks Americans To Help French Couturiers

By Betty O'Neal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"The French dressmakers urgently need help and co-operation," said Mme. Yvonne Carette when interviewed in New York City for The Christian Science Monitor. "I feel so strongly," she continued, "that we who are privileged to be in America should do everything we can to give them an incentive to continue their important work. Money is not enough," she continued. "Only through buying their clothes and giving them reason to create new styles can we really help them."

Mme. Carette knows whereof she speaks. She was herself once a member of the French couture, and is now visiting in the United States. Recently Yvonne Carette and Mme. Lilly Daché wanted desperately to help the dressmakers and at the same time assist a large number of destitute civilians and refugees. They organized a fashion show and auction—which they chose to call a French Fashion Fête. Their purpose, was to sell Paris gowns and thereby help the couture. Money received for the clothes they decided to send to France, to those who needed assistance.

Mme. Carette carried out her part of the plan in Paris. She called on every dressmaker. Practically each one of them consented to give her a dress.

In all, 13 names of the Haute Couture of France were represented, and Lanvin, Patou, Lelong, and Worth were among them.

A Major Success

The fashion show itself was a major success. The fabulous price of $700 was paid for one dress. A hat brought $375. Mme. Carette's contribution, besides collecting the clothes, was a free fitting on all gowns that needed it.

Tickets were $10 apiece. "We sold them to twice as many people as we had room for," confessed Mme. Carette. "At first, Mme. Daché and I felt troubled at selling so many. But we saw the money coming in; and knew it was needed. So we sold all that we could."

Commenting on the dressmakers themselves, Mme. Carette said: "They are a symbol of courage and fortitude. The determination with which they have been carrying on is thrilling and inspiring. They feel so keenly that France is depending on them. The couture is the center around which revolve industries and occupations which are the lifeblood of France. Textile factories, artisans, seamstresses, fitters, and much of the export trade are dependent on the dressmaking houses.

Yvonne Carette analyzed her countrymen beautifully. She told the Monitor representative:

"Ordinarily, we French are light, gay, and sociable. But when we have a job to do every ounce of frivolity leaves us. We just work."

This statement probably contains the reason why soldiers take off their hats to the French Army for their bravery. On the other hand, anyone who has spoken with a French woman is amazed by her calm, strong conviction that their cause will be victorious in the end.

"I would like to say to patriotic Americans, who feel that they should be loyal to their own country's designers, that no rivalry exists between Americans and French," said Mme. Carette. "The world is large and its needs are varied. Opportunities are plentiful for designers in both countries.

"You have millions of people to dress, and you do it better than any country in the world. America needs France for ideas—especially those ideas that pertain to clothes. But we on the other side are not forgetting that France needs America. I hope that you will not forget that, either."

Noted Designers in America Praise Paris Dressmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With deep feeling, Mme. Lilly Daché told the Monitor representative that the war is showing French women at their courageous best. She is thrilled with their display of courage. She expressed great regret that she is able to do so little to help the French—when there is so much to be done.

However, Mme. Daché is making every effort to do her part She and Mme. Yvonne Carette have already arranged one fashion show of imported models. They are going to give another.

Deserve Support

"The French people do not need our money as much as they need our active support of their industries by buying their products," said Mme. Daché. "I hope that every American who can will buy Paris-made gowns. The French deserve this support, and America is about the only place left for them to turn for help."

* * *

Like all of her fellow countrymen living here in the United States, Germaine Monteil is exceedingly and justly proud of the superb battle which the French people are putting up.

Difficult Situation

"Naturally the financial situation is sad," commented Germaine Monteil. "No one over there is making much money, and every possible bit of it that can be spared is used to buy things to send to the boys at the front."

Mme. Monteil says that the courage of the French people warms her heart, but she is not surprised by it. Knowing them as she does, she would not expect them to act differently.

* * *

"I am deeply moved by the magnificent courage which the French dressmakers have shown," said Mme. Helene Lyolene, a former Paris couturière who is now designing clothes in the United States.

"For the past months the designers have been working under almost insurmountable difficulties.

"For example," she went on, "I can tell you about Jacques Heim. Monsieur Heim, as you know, has in a great measure been responsible for the delightful and varied patterns in printed cottons we have today. He was mobilized for duty on the day that war was declared. The military authorities, realizing how important to France is its dressmaking industry, permitted him, at specified times, to go to his establishment and work on a new collection. He and his staff have often labored far into the night, creating clothes notable for their fine artistry and good taste."

Their Aim

Mme. Lyolene told the Monitor representative that the Paris dressmakers have been fighting their own battle during this present tragedy. She declares that their aim is to keep their creative genius intact, despite the many distractions and the strain of living in these tense times.

Practically every American woman has at some time or another worn a dress imported from Paris, or a gown that was inspired by the design of some famous couturier. Remarking on this fact Mme. Lyolene declared:

"Formerly, to say that your gown was an original model from France was considered a vanity. But all that has changed now. To wear a dress that has but recently arrived from Paris by boat or by clipper, is now a glory. When you do it, you are helping, in your own individual way, to keep alive an industry that is the backbone of France. Now, more than ever before, the French couture needs your generous support."

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DEBUTANTE COATS—EIGHTH FLOOR

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NEW YORK

Paris Designers Strive to Save France's Foremost Industry

All the material on this page was prepared in Paris within recent weeks and sent to us by Clipper.—EDITOR.

By Joy R. Parry

Paris

Every Parisian dress designer is fighting individually for a united cause, the world reputation of "la haute couture." Nine and a half months of war have not discouraged them; rather have they been spurred to greater efforts. And although European women may not require so many evening dresses as they did in pre-war days, the French creators want the rest of the world to realize that they can still look to France for evening styles as they did in by-gone years.

Distinction and elegance characterize the present evening fashions. Paquin uses lace and mousseline together, and one white frock has a lace yoke and two hip-pockets lace-edged and concealed in the front fullness of the skirt. For later in the season there is a dinner dress of black velvet and black lace, while black lace and white mousseline are allied in summer evening dresses.

Jeanne Lanvin favors statuesque lines for evening, if we except her full-skirted picture frocks for debutantes, which are always one of her specialties. Some of her more striking crepe dresses are quite straight, with slashed skirts. Straight knee-length coats to match are also slashed up the side seams. Several other frocks emphasize such points as pouched bodices, high-waists and front fullness in the skirts. Striped materials are prominent in this collection.

French designers favor linen evening dresses for the height of summer. Jean Patou treats this material exceptionally well and shows a pale yellow dress with a circular skirt mounted on a hip-yoke which has a flat fichu-shaped collar of white linen and a square white bow at the back of the waistline. A short yellow bolero to match has white revers.

Jacques Heim is another designer who favors linen for the warmer weather. In one of his models a red linen yoke with wide pointed revers is applied to a bright grass-green linen evening dress. Most frocks in this collection mould the figure and develop supple width around the knees; only the younger-set frocks have wide skirts—charming in organza, mousseline and figured lawn.

Lucien Lelong uses gold embroidery on white linen dinner dresses and embroiders lace frocks with matching sequins. One model looks well in navy blue with a floral scroll of paillettes cascading over the right shoulder and sleeve. Another lace frock with a deep but narrow pointed neckline is palest pearl-gray. It has long tight sleeves and a draped belt of matching tulle.

Bruyère stresses an extra slim line for the evening, with interest at the front of her skirts. One model almost hobbles the wearer, but a freer line is followed in a pale orchid-mauve dress with a fichu collar tied in a bow at the base of the décolleté. Insets of deep orchid purple organza are used in the back and sides of the bodice with very good effect.

Maggy Rouff sets out to make women look feminine and fragile in the evening. Her hostess frocks have flowing bishop-sleeves and billowy skirts trimmed with unexpected touches of embroidery. There is one in white organza with gold embroidered roses scattered on one side, while a more informal frock in white linen has a single hip-pocket lined with blue and edged with red cross-stitching. Elaborate paillette embroideries cover the shoulders of a gaily flowered dinner dress.

Nearly every evening dress has its accompanying wrap this season. One of the advantages of this scheme is that it invariably converts the most formal evening gown into a frock suitable for dinner wear, and there is an endless variety of little wraps to choose from. Tailored jackets, as trimly fitted as those which come in tweeds, are carried out in flowered fabrics, in linen, crepe, or ottoman-silk according to the frock for which they are intended. Boleros of all kinds, some fitted, others open, and a third type bloused at the back over a tight fabric belt, suggest the right choice for the young, slim figure. There are loose wrist-length jackets, a few coolie coats, but no capes.

Fur Wraps

Evening coats proper are very rare. The dressmakers have not insisted on this type of garment, and it has been left to the furriers to cover this field and to provide women with something warm to wear over their evening dresses if the nights are chilly. Fourrures Weil lay emphasis on silver fox as first favorite this season. Capes, boleros, and jackets designed in these pelts introduce many new methods of working them up. Often the skins are used vertically and horizontally in the same models. There are ways of curving and interlacing the skins, too, which shape the shoulders and slip down the sleeves in spiral whorls.

The tendency to break away from the inexpensive novelty fur vogue is clearly indicated. Fashion no longer seeks to be eccentric; it is heading for an era of impeccable design and a new and high standard of elegance.

Nor are the makers of accessories behindhand in getting out new details to accompany each fresh model. The milliners, such as Maria Guy, are much in favor of turbans and draped toques made of fine jersey fabrics or heavy silks. Alternately they work with flowers, ribbons, and tulle to make dainty headdresses to go with evening gowns. Little bows of brightly colored ribbon are caught in the folds of veils which fall lightly over the hair; and giant rosettes of bright red ribbon, closely resembling enormous poppies, make evening coiffures to perch on the front of the head in the Dresden shepherdess manner.

Footwear

Gold kid evening shoes are stressed in many dressmakers' collections this season, and the French "bottiers" also work with brightly colored kid and with dainty materials. Shoes no longer have cut-away toes; instead, the vamps cover the foot entirely, although the heels may be open and a single strap be used as a fastening. Most popular of all designs in footwear is the shoe which has been cut away on both sides of the foot while narrow straps join vamp and quarter. Thin soles, or heavy platform types giving their wearer extra height, are a matter of choice this season, and Cedric shows both kinds for evening as well as daytime wear.

No outfit is complete without special gloves, and pastel colored antelope stitched with embroidery silks in slightly darker tones is a favorite, while Ilda works with all kinds of fabrics, dress materials as well as leathers. Two distinctive colors are often allied in gloves, and the correct length depends upon the dress with which they are worn.

Hair styles must necessarily alter to be in harmony with new fashions, and the coiffeurs have looked to this, simplifying the arrangement of curls and usually dressing the hair in a few smooth rolls over the crown and sides of the head, while at the back the ends are tucked in behind combs in a modified version of the swept-high coiffure. Neatness, doing away with any fluffy curls on the nape, is almost the rule.

Salute to France!

As we send these pages to press, the tanks of the Nazis are thundering their ruthless way through shattered northern France. Today, having withdrawn from the invader's blast, the French Government carries on. Institutions and industries, following suit, have likewise retreated temporarily "until these calamities be overpast."

Probably nothing in the history of industry was ever more thrilling than France's effort to carry on normally in the months and weeks and days just preceding this withdrawal. For while the French soldiers fought at the front to hold the invaders off, industrial France, especially the intrepid Haute Couture—the dressmaking industry—kept working. Gowns and hats were resolutely designed, made, and shipped by Clipper to America. Shipped to American women who, the French hoped, would buy them, thus helping France's foremost industry to survive.

CEDRIC

11, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

TEL. ANJOU 27-04

Paris leads the world in fashions, style, finesse and elegance, typical of France's culture.

Liberty of thought finds expression in the originality of Paris creations.

Year by year, Parisian creative genius discloses new ideas of good taste and refinement to which all women aspire.

Buyers from overseas have selected their "Paris" models as usual.
No well-dressed woman need be without her Paris model.
The Paris houses will gladly let you know where you may buy their models.

Ariel-Parma
12, Faubourg St-Honoré
BEAUTY PARLOUR

MARIA GUY
8, PLACE VENDOME

Marcin
Joaillier
26, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORÉ

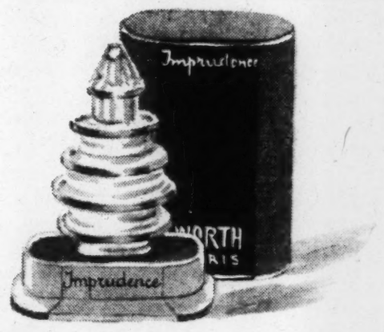
AT THE RITZ

1. JEANNE LANVIN, 22, Faubourg Saint-Honoré
2. LUCIEN LELONG, 16, Avenue Matignon
3. MAGGY ROUFF, 136, Champs-Elysées
4. WEIL, Furs, 4, Rue Sainte-Anne
5. JEAN PATOU, 7, Rue Saint-Florentin
6. PAQUIN, 3, Rue de la Paix
7. JACQUES HEIM, 15, Avenue Matignon
8. BRUYÈRE, 22, Place Vendome

Names of "Haute Couture" Houses, presenting these models

LANVIN PERFUMES
22, Faubourg Saint-Honoré

WORTH PERFUMES
120, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORÉ



The Home Forum

Thunderbolt From Scroogins Falls

IT WAS SPRING; and spring in Washington is so like an intermezzo by Brahms, scored mainly for the woodwinds with a hint of the horns, that Washingtonians even walk *andante non troppo*. Yet, when I met Mr. Maploony, he wore November on his brow.

I should have gathered that something was amiss, when he telephoned that he would meet me on the Avenue of the Presidents, which is just plain 16th Street. His use of that name is a sign that he is slightly indisposed towards womankind again. It is a reminder to him of what one woman can do when she puts her mind to it. A lone lady, fancying a more resounding name for the street on which she resided, lobbied with such resolution in the halls of Congress that that august body renamed 16th Street "Avenue of Presidents" by special act on March 4, 1913. Then, with the changeability of the King of France, they named it back again on July 21, 1914. Mr. Maploony somehow cannot throw off the effect of this historical item, in spite of the fact that it came out all right in the end.

"What *has* happened, Maploony?" I asked, on meeting him. I had never seen him more upset.

"You'll see," he said in the accent of Horatio, Act 1, Scene 1. "Can we find a quiet spot?"

"There's nothing noisier than pigeons in Lafayette Square," I suggested. "Can you stand them in your present state?"

* * *

No sooner seated than he handed me an envelope postmarked "Scroogins Falls, Minn." It was addressed in a hand at once feminine and forceful. It contained a thunderbolt, a letter from the Mrs. Quigwick who had sent Mr. Maploony a bundle of her niece, Beulah Blanderson's, poems for criticism. He and I had, in the end, taken considerable pains with the matter. The lot of the policeman is not supposed to be a happy one, but it is safe and carefree in comparison with that of a critic-by-request. Our candor had been mistaken for callousness. Our preparation of three or four of the best poems, with an explanatory statement, for publication in the Monitor of November 17 last, was described as "an inadequate selection." As I read on, I gathered that in our remarks we had no regard for "the tender susceptibilities of the poet." And Beulah's feelings could be gathered from Mrs. Quigwick's postscript:

"My niece asks me to say that she will not be at all interested in seeing any copy of *The Congressional Record* which you have corrected.

"May I add that the Chamber of Commerce of Scroogins Falls does not appreciate your Mr. Longstreth's reference to us as *a remote spot*. Remote from what?"

* * *

I took my time with the letter, because I wanted to allow my natural heat to subside. When you've done your best to please, especially when the situation has been wished upon you by a stranger, it is something more than disturbing to learn that your efforts have not only been unsuccessful but misinterpreted. You instantly vow that you will never be caught doing an act of gratuitous kindness again, and that is so silly and petty that you right yourself. You look about at the grass greening daily under the ever-playing fountain of the sun, at the grace of the elms whose curving limbs weave a sort of music against the sky, and at the sky itself, serene with an inexhaustible serenity. And you don't wonder that Emerson overheard nature's remark: "Why so hot, my little man?" Temper becomes comic. There remained only to cheer Mr. Maploony up. I handed back the letter. "Very interesting," I said. "Thanks for showing it to me."

"What do you think I show it to you for? To amuse you?" Mr. Maploony asked. He had expected commiseration at least.

"Right. Nothing amuses me so much as that remark about 'the tender susceptibilities of the poet.' The most misleading phrase ever coined."

"This is no time to be funny," Mr. Maploony exclaimed. "You're always like this when I'm in trouble."

"Possibly because I'm a poet," I said. "It proves what I just said. That poets are hard. Especially as to the ego. It's Beulah's ego which Mrs. Quigwick is disturbed about. But she needn't be. It's harder than granite and more durable than steel."

"Must you talk nonsense at this moment?" my friend demanded

* * *

"And you a poet!" I said. "Well, let me compare your ego with the workingman's. You, with Shelley, have fallen on the thorns of time and bled. Then you've published an account of it. Do you think that policeman yonder would do such a thing? Oh no, he's far too sensitive. Ages ago, before the government supplied labor with a temperament, the workingman was supposed to be—well, tougher-fibered than the poet. Homeward he plodded his weary way from the stone quarry. Meanwhile the poet was reclining on a couch, considering daffodils. Offhand, you'd say the poet was the shy retiring fellow, whose ego had to be wrapped in tissue paper, while you could use the laborer's to break rock with.

"It's all hooey, Maploony. Do you believe that the bus-driver or the elevator-boy or that policeman have no feelings? Of course they do. But they haven't the hardihood to expose them to the public gaze as poets do. Can you imagine this cop coming up to us and crying out that his heart was breaking because spring, say, would not last forever? Hardly. But don't make the mistake of accrediting him with remaining untouched by that sentiment. These people quiver with susceptibilities which they haven't the brazenness to utter. They leave such shamelessness to poets. The poet has lived inside-out so long that his ego has weathered. It has survived the blizzards of unrequited affection, the thaws of regrets. I reserve my pity for the ash-collector who feels for poor Yorick and cannot relieve himself in hexameters."

* * *

"You certainly like to talk," Mr. Maploony commented. "You know that poets are the most easily hurt of men."

"A hurt is what you do with it," I said. "What does your poet do? If he is so fortunate as to be hurt, he runs home before he has lost a pang and puts it all down on paper. If a book of poems could be turned into sound, it would surpass the moaning of the sea. But, unlike the sea, never stilled. A good poet can make the same hurt last twenty years. Read any of them."

Mr. Maploony sighed. "What makes you so satirical today? I don't like it. I don't feel as if you wanted to be helpful. I am beginning to see Mrs. Quigwick's side, After all," and his voice hardened perceptibly, "what right have you to put *me* in the paper? Everything I say—" He looked down at the letter. "I asked you for assistance. What shall I do about this? What does she mean by saying: 'You have not heard the last of this'?"

"Just that, probably," I replied. "It's the sincerest sentence in the letter. You will write a nice note in reply—"

"I don't intend to answer it at all," he interrupted.

"Then Mrs. Quigwick *would* be furious and her niece heart-broken—for the first time. Do you wish to be unkind? That letter of Mrs. Quigwick's is an invitation to a long and valuable correspondence."

Mr. Maploony stared at me, incredulous.

"You will write a nice note in reply," I repeated; "then Mrs. Quigwick will write you another. In two more, the niece will be sending you further poems, with permission to print, and they'll be better ones; and about next fall you will receive a delicate intimation that the two ladies are planning a visit to Washington."

"You really are exceeding yourself today," Mr. Maploony cried, and he shook the letter in front of me. "Does that say 'indignation' or not?"

* * *

"Maploony," I said as patiently as possible, "when a woman is that indignant, it means that she came near to being greatly pleased. Now let's please her, and Beulah. Poets should stick together, in spite of their egos. Value intensity, my friend. What makes a thunderstorm more interesting than a fog? Intensity. A hurricane more exciting than a thunderstorm? Intensity. Why are schoolboy friendships so often founded on a fight? Intensity. The manifestation may be wrong, but the affinity is there. What is a misunderstanding compared with a strong common interest? Clear up the misunderstanding and then enjoy the common interest. Anger is folly, yet it is at least a flag waving over a potential treasure, the treasure of intensity. If you don't write a letter that will remove the anger and make use of the treasure, you—" I glanced about for a comparison and saw the pigeons.

"You may be right," Mr. Maploony said.

"Live with the apathetic and you'll know."

Mr. Maploony looked around the Square for the first time. "Isn't it a beautiful day!" he said.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Passing by Kittery

IF I HAVE neglected in the foregoing chapter the western part of the state whose praises I so loudly chant, the reason is that cruisers in general pass it by. . . .

Most cruisers who are bound down east look at the western part of Maine as time subtracted from the Penobscot or Mount Desert. It's twenty-five miles or so to Kittery from Cape Ann, and nearly another twenty-five from there to Cape Porpoise. If you take time to go ashore that's three days gone before you even reach Portland. But it's only sixty-five miles direct to Portland, or eighty-five to Monhegan, and if the wind is fair and the evening fine you can be halfway up Penobscot Bay before night comes in a second time. We all have it, I think, this feeling that it's bad business not to make the best of a spell of weather, and there's many a man who was all set to go to Maine and who shoved off for Nova Scotia because conditions looked promising for the longer run. — From "Ranging the Maine Coast," by ALFRED F. LOOMIS. (New York: Norton.)

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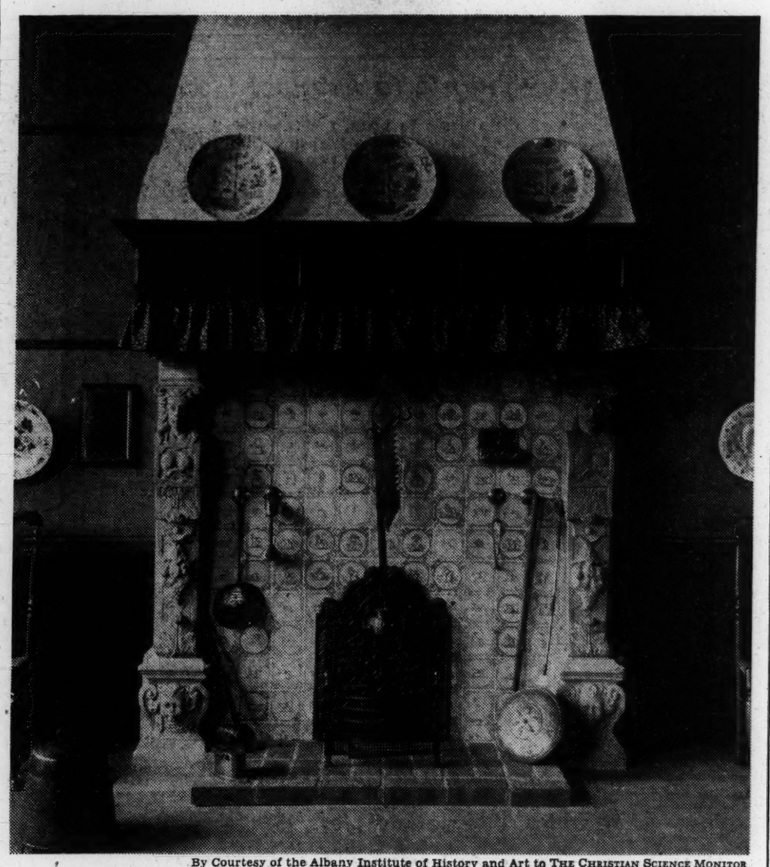

By Courtesy of the Albany Institute of History and Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD FIREPLACE FROM THE NETHERLANDS

AT ONE TIME this fireplace was installed in the Castle of Popkensburg at St. Laurens in the Province of Zeeland. This castle, which was built about 1400, was one of the largest and finest in The Netherlands. Owned first by a member of the Van Borsselen family, it passed into the hands subsequently of Philip of Burgundy, and eventually became a farmhouse. When the castle was dismantled, in 1870, the fireplace was carefully transferred to a private house, where it remained until it was purchased and brought to Albany in 1936.

The fireplace is set with charming Delft tiles and flanked by carved panels. The metal utensils, highly polished, set off the beautiful pottery background. We observe with what pride Hollanders of centuries ago decorated their households, investing painstaking handicraft in all sorts of articles of utility.

The Moon Is On the Valley

Do not tell me of new ground broken,
Of the smell of earth in the fading light,
Of the sound of rivers busy in the valleys
Like the pleasant murmur of a voice low spoken
And the peepers crying in the night.

Someone is burning brush upon the hill.
Only the silence of spring can be so still,
Only a moon of spring can be so white
On the work of the harrow in the meadow in the hollow
Where the mind like an arrow
Flies again tonight.

What are we doing? What were we saying?
Here is old plowing and another tomorrow.—
Cattle are in pasture. The moon is down.
Someone burning brush on the hill above the town.

CHARLES MALAM

Beating the Bounds

IN THE MIDDLE AGES there was one duty of the parish and town officers that was of paramount importance and had to be carried out annually, the "beating of the bounds." When map-making and map-drawing were unknown mysteries, the bounds of a district had to be remembered to prevent encroachment; so, once a year, the civic or parochial officials perambulated the boundaries accompanied by the boys of the district, and the beating of certain landmarks with long canes was intended to impress these marks on the boys' memories. Any additional ceremonies observed at the same time, or any accompanying ritual was also intended to help the younger generation to memorize the bounds. What was once a universal matter of great importance has now become an isolated custom, but several districts keep up the old practice of impressing the boundaries on the minds of the rising generation.

In London, the Liberty of the Savoy, the Tower of London, and that arch preserver of old customs, the City, still keep up this ceremony. In the case of the Savoy, permission has to be obtained from the Benchers of the Temple for the officials of the Liberty to enter the Temple grounds in search of one of their marks. They must also enter the vaults of a bank to find another. The City officials have also to enter the Temple for the same purpose.

At Helston, a clod of earth and a slip of hawthorn are placed on each boundary stone and duly beaten by the boys; but in some cases it is not only the bounds but also the boys and the civic officials who are beaten, or bumped, on the boundary marks.—From "Old English Customs and Ceremonies," by F. J. DRAKE-CARNELL. (New York: Scribner.)

Bluebells

I could fall down and worship.
I have seen
Bluebells beneath the spreading trees.
Great tides of amethyst chasing a blue
Too deep to name.
Splashes of sunlight, pools of purple
Shot with emerald green
And birds praising the beauty
With such shouts of joy
Their songs were color and the flowers song.

I could fall down and worship.
I have seen
Bluebells beneath the spreading trees.

LUCIA C. COULSON

"Righteous lips".

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PROVERBS we read (16:13), "Righteous lips are the delight of kings; and they love him that speaketh right." He that stands guard over his words and judges his utterances according to the standard set by the Scriptures is indeed saved from much discord. The Bible abounds in warnings against "the froward tongue," "lying lips," and "much speaking." The man who, through spiritual understanding, has gained dominion over that "little member," which "boasteth great things" (James 3:5), wins the confidence and respect of all about him, and, what is more, has made much progress in his journey heavenward.

All men may follow the example of the great Way-shower by carefully watching that their own words express good, and by leaving unspoken those which would have no part in the reinstatement of primitive Christianity.

Let us ask ourselves at the close of each day, How many of my utterances today have been based on my understanding of the one perfect God and man in His image? Then may we rejoice for those that have been so uttered, even though they be few, and resolve to keep closer watch. As we cease to speak words that are the result of unkind, critical, or self-pitying thoughts, we find it easier to eliminate and destroy these thoughts.

Desiring to overcome the belief of fatigue resulting from overcrowded days, a student of Christian Science found it helpful to give careful heed to her conversation. She found that the many tasks allotted to a busy day were often discussed with a sympathetic friend or two beforehand, and that after the day had passed, the events of the day were perhaps again rehearsed. As a Christian Scientist she had been taught to resolve things into thoughts, so she came to the conclusion that the belief of fatigue was due, at least in part, to the fact that she had been doing her work not once but, on many occasions, three times—in fearful anticipation, in actual performance, and in self-pitying retrospect. Not only was she doing much unnecessary work, but she was calling on friends to witness to her overwork. She resolved to hold steadfastly in her conversation to the knowledge that, since all is orderly in God's universe, there can be no overcrowding and no overwork, for there all moves harmoniously. Working thus, she found that she was free in great measure from fatigue, and that she could be glad and rejoice in God's eternal day.

Mary Baker Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), "The evil thinker is the proud talker and doer." Pride in our intellectual attainments, business transactions, and material riches often claims to direct our conversation. Thinking to enhance their own importance by "much speaking," men stray far from the example given by Jesus, who said that of himself he could do nothing. Humbly surrendering the false sense of personal power or achievement, which is nothing more than "the chaff which the wind driveth away" (Psalms 1:4), one finds with joy that, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 183 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "If he open his mouth it shall be filled—not by reason of the schools, or learning, but by the natural ability, that reflection already has bestowed on him, to give utterance to Truth."

Perhaps one feels that it is difficult for him to converse with strangers or to speak in public, or that he tends to say the wrong thing, or to speak at the wrong time. These arguments should not be passively accepted, but refuted by the truth that man is the reflection of the one Mind. Moses, when called upon by God to lead the children of Israel out of bondage, hesitated because of his seeming lack of eloquence; but the Word of God came to him, giving him assurance that even in his words would he be guided. How beautiful is the promise given to Moses, to which we also may lay claim in our work of bringing ourselves and others out of the bondage of false belief (Exodus 4:12): "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say." Consciousness of the unchanging nature of spiritual good gives to even a simple declaration of truth an eloquence which cannot be matched by human skill.

In the desire to be thought interesting conversationalists by their companions, men often repeat error in the form of gossip, and even enlarge upon it. An earnest seeker for the truth realizes that such conversations are diametrically opposed to the teachings of Christ Jesus and of Christian Science, and are detrimental to one's growth in Godlikeness. The humble, childlike thought naturally manifests the universal love which is far removed from unnecessary and unjust criticism of our fellowmen.

The old saying, "Silence is golden," is indeed true if we mean by it the silencing of material desires and thoughts—a silence fraught with the understanding of God's omnipresence and omnipotence. The many hours Jesus spent in prayer on the mountain top were glorious in their complete silencing of materiality. From them Jesus returned to his daily work of healing and teaching strengthened to speak with authority and with power. Seeking to express the vision of the Christ gained in periods of daily silent communion with God, we find that numerous occasions arise when our words may help to lead and guide others to the truth as found in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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„De lippen der gerechtigheid"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

„DE LIPPEN der gerechtigheid zijn het welgevallen der Koningen, en elkeen van hen zal liefhebben dien die rechte dingen spreekt," lezen wij in De Spreuken (16:13). Hij, die over zijn woorden waakt en zijn uitspraken beoordeelt naar den standaard in de Heilige Schrift gegeven, wordt inderdaad voor veel disharmonie bewaard. De Bijbel bevat talrijke waarschuwingen tegen „de tong der verkeerdheden", „valsche lippen" en „veelheid van woorden." De mensch, die door geestelijk begrijpen heerschappij heeft verkregen over dat „klein[e] lid" dat „roemt nochtans groote dingen" (Jacobus 3:5), wint het vertrouwen en de achting van ieder, met wien hij in aanraking komt, en, wat van meer belang is, hij maakt goeden voortgang op zijn reis hemelwaarts.

Iedereen kan het voorbeeld van den grooten Wegwijzer volgen, door er zorgvuldig op te letten, dat zijn eigen woorden uiting geven aan het goede en door al die woorden onuitgesproken te laten, die niet zouden medewerken om het oorspronkelijk Christendom in eere te herstellen.

Laten wij ons aan het einde van iederen dag eens afvragen: Hoeveel van wat ik heden gezegd heb, was gegrond op mijn begrijpen van den éénen volmaakten God en van den mensch naar Zijn beeld geschapen? Dan kunnen wij ons verheugen over zulke uitspraken, al waren zij slechts weinig in aantal, en ons voornemen, steeds waakzamer te zijn. Wanneer wij ophouden woorden te spreken, die voortkomen uit onvriendelijke, kritische gedachten of uit gedachten van zelfbeklag, zal het ons gemakkelijker vallen zulke gedachten uit te bannen en te vernietigen.

Iemand, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeert, en verlangend was het geloof te overwinnen, dat zij vermoeid was ten gevolge van overvolle dagen, vond het een groote hulp nauwkeurig op haar gesprekken te letten. Zij merkte, dat zij vaak het vele werk, dat haar op een drukken dag wachtte, van tevoren met een paar sympathiseerende vriendinnen besprak en dat mogelijk 's avonds de gebeurtenissen van den dag nog eens werden nagegaan. Als beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap had zij geleerd dingen om te zetten in gedachten, en dus kwam zij tot het besef, dat het geloof van vermoeidheid althans ten deele zijn oorsprong vond in het feit, dat zij haar werk niet éénmaal, maar veelal driemaal gedaan had—in angstig vooruitzien, in wezenlijke vervulling en in zelf-beklagend terugzien. Niet enkel deed zij veel onnoodig werk, maar zij verwachtte van haar vrienden, dat dezen van haar overwerk zouden getuigen. Zij besloot zich in haar gesprekken standvastig te houden aan haar weten, dat in Gods heelal, waar orde heerscht, geen overwerk en geen uitputting kunnen bestaan, omdat daar alles harmonisch samenwerkt. Toen zij op deze wijze werkte, bevond zij, dat zij zeer weinig last van vermoeidheid had, en dat zij blijde kon zijn en zich verheugen in Gods eeuwigen dag.

Mary Baker Eddy zegt in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (blz. 210): „Hij, die ongerechtig denkt, is degene, die hoogmoedig spreekt en handelt." Trots op onze intellectueele kundigheden, ons zakendoen en onze stoffelijke rijkdommen wil dikwijls den boventoon voeren in onze gesprekken. In de meening, dat zij hun eigen belangrijkheid vergrooten door „veelheid van woorden", wijken de menschen verre af van het voorbeeld, door Jezus gegeven, die zeide, dat hij van zichzelven niets kon doen. Wanneer men ootmoedig den valschen zin van persoonlijke macht of persoonlijk succes loslaat, die niets meer is dan „het kaf dat de wind henendrijft" (Ps. 1:4), ondervindt men met blijdschap de waarheid van Mrs. Eddy's woorden op blz. 183 van *Miscellaneous Writings:* „Indien hij zijn mond opent, zal die gevuld worden—niet door de scholen, of geleerdheid, doch door het natuurlijke vermogen, hem reeds door weerspiegeling geschonken, om uiting te geven aan Waarheid."

Misschien vindt iemand het moeilijk met vreemden een gesprek te voeren of in het publiek te spreken, of voelt hij, dat hij geneigd is iets verkeerd te zeggen of op het verkeerde oogenblik te spreken. Zulke argumenten moeten niet lijdelijk aanvaard, maar moeten rechtgezet worden door de waarheid, dat de mensch de weerspiegeling is van het ééne Gemoed. Toen God Mozes beval de kinderen Israëls uit de verdrukking uit te leiden, aarzelde deze om zijn schijnbaar gemis aan welsprekendheid; het Woord Gods kwam echter tot hem en verzekerde hem, dat hij ook in zijn woorden geleid zou worden. Hoe heerlijk is de aan Mozes gegeven belofte, waarop ook wij aanspraak mogen maken bij ons werk ons zelf en anderen uit te leiden uit de verdrukking van wangeloof (Ex. 4:12): „En nu ga henen, en Ik zal met uwen mond zijn, en zal u leeren wat gij spreken zult." Het bewustzijn van den onveranderlijken aard van het geestelijke goede geeft zelfs aan de eenvoudigste verklaring van de waarheid een welsprekendheid, die door geen menschelijke bekwaamheid kan worden geëvenaard.

Gedreven door het verlangen om door hun vrienden als interessante, gezellige praters beschouwd te worden, vertellen de menschen vaak dwaling over in den vorm van praatjes, en vergrooten zij haar zelfs nog. Een ernstig zoeker naar de waarheid beseft, dat zulke gesprekken lijnrecht tegengesteld zijn aan hetgeen Christus Jezus en de Christelijke Wetenschap leeren en nadeelig zijn voor iemands groei Godwaarts. Het ootmoedige, kinderlijke denken brengt spontaan de universeele liefde tot openbaarwording, die geheel verschillend is van onnoodige en onrechtvaardige kritiek op onze medemenschen.

Het oude spreekwoord: „Zwijgen is goud" is inderdaad waar, wanneer wij er mee willen zeggen: het tot zwijgen brengen van stoffelijke verlangens en gedachten—een zwijgen, vervuld van het begrijpen van Gods alomtegenwoordigheid en almacht. De vele uren, die Jezus op den bergtop in gebed doorbracht, waren vol glorie, omdat zij stoffelijkheid volkomen tot zwijgen brachten. Uit deze uren keerde Jezus terug tot zijn dagelijksch werk van genezen en onderrichten, gesterkt om met gezag en macht te spreken. Wanneer wij er naar streven de Christus-visie tot uitdrukking te brengen, in dagelijksche, stille gemeenschap met God verkregen, zal telkens weer de gelegenheid zich voordoen, dat onze woorden kunnen meehelpen om anderen den weg te wijzen en hen te leiden tot de waarheid, zooals die in de Christelijke Wetenschap wordt gevonden.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1940

Air Defense Production Aim of Bay State Survey

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A thorough survey of Massachusetts industries' facilities for aiding and speeding the national program of air defense will be presented during the coming week to the procurement offices of the United States Army and Navy, at Dayton, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., respectively, it was announced today by Roy F. Williams, general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

According to Mr. Williams, Associated's recently appointed liaison official, Archibald Johnston, an aeronautical engineer and wartime pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille, will visit during the next week the military agencies of the Army and Navy which are directing the air defense building program.

At the same time, Mr. Williams plans to visit other agencies, such as aircraft manufacturing plants, engine plants, and associated industries, with the Massachusetts survey in his portfolio. With this action Associated Industries is fulfilling the pledge it made to Bay State manufacturers in taking the survey when it announced its plan to help them to obtain a larger share of the aviation business.

Results to Be Published

Results of the survey, said to be one of the most complete ever taken of Massachusetts industry, will be covered next week in a 24-page feature section of the June issue of Industry, the magazine of Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Publication of the magazine, set for today, was delayed in order to permit a more complete tabulation of the extensive information which has arrived at Associated's headquarters at the Park Square Building in Boston.

For the past week Mr. Johnston, with F. V. Bistrup, secretary of the industrial department of Associated Industries, have been literally "burning the midnight oil," tabulating and breaking down the information received from the three-page questionnaire mailed to approximately 1,200 Massachusetts plants.

With the survey now more than half completed new avenues of business, policies and recommendations have emerged from study of the answers, which Associated officials said will be of invaluable assistance to Massachusetts plants. Results of the questionnaires, they admitted, have been as much of an "eye opener" to them as they are expected to be to the individual manufacturers when they scan the survey and discover some of the hidden talent that lies in Massachusetts factories.

The questionnaire sent to manufacturers inquired into all phases of their business, in an effort to discover what local industry is doing or can do to speed the air defense program.

Results of the questionnaire have been illuminating and often amusing, according to Associated officials. They discovered one plant, for instance, which is ready to produce for the aviation industry in a new and unthought-of direction.

Another answer was received from a tennis racquet company. "What connection, do you suppose, a tennis racquet company would have with the aviation business?" they asked the writer.

The answer is that tennis racquet manufacturers are experts in laminated wood problems. Laminated wood is an ideal material for wooden airplane propellers. Wooden propellers will be used largely, of course, in sport and training planes. Yet this sort of flying must precede and will be valuable to the more serious side of military flying.

Many of the industries provided remarkably complete information, Associated officials said. One gear company, for instance, sent complete description of all its gear-cutting machines including such features as their power, size of bed and the tolerance of cutting. With such information the military plane procurers have only to dig into their files to find out whether this company can make what they want.

Potential Services

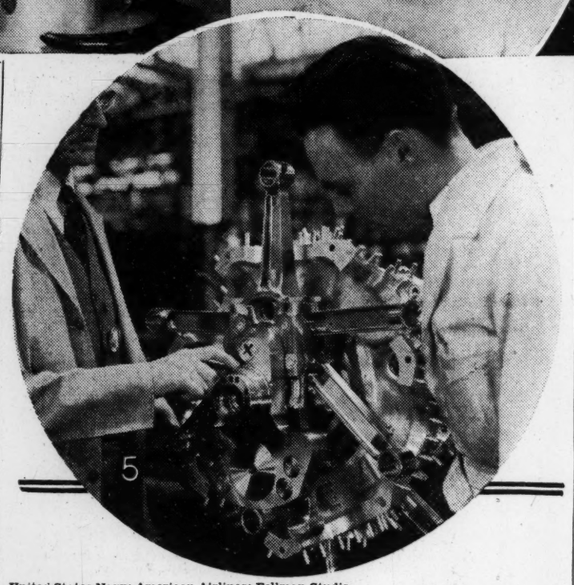
A good many manufacturers did not realize what they can produce, the officials added, pointing out several unanswered questionnaires that had definite possibilities. It will be their job to point out how the particular manufacturer may serve the aircraft industry.

They also found that in some machine-tool industries, for instance, some of the machines are idle from 30 to 40 per cent of the time. Associated has constituted itself an agency in this case to try to take up the slack periods in these machines and lead the particular manufacturers to 100 per cent production, if possible.

The survey will also list the various materials used in the aviation industry and how they are employed, in order to give manufacturers enough information to decide whether they could add more lines to their present businesses.

Another article will describe the vocational aviation training that is now available in Massachusetts through such widely known trade schools as the Boston Trade, Hyde Park High, Lowell Vocational, Worcester Boys' Trade, Springfield Trade, Chicopee Trade, Holyoke Vocational, Westfield Trade, and others.

Massachusetts Manufacturers Look to Defense



United States Navy; American Airlines; Fellman Studio

Production Possibilities Are Scanned

(1) Vought-Sikorsky scout bombers, built in Connecticut, but in the fabrication of which Massachusetts had a hand. (2) Industrial lacquers and sprays are a big Bay State industry; a mechanic is seen spraying an anti-corrosion preparation on an aviation oil tank. (3) A mechanic is shown testing an aviation engine cylinder head with a micrometer—precision tools are essential to precision in workmanship. (4) Another precision tool made in Massachusetts is shown in use as a mechanic tests the trueness of pitch of a propeller. (5) An older employee instructing an apprentice in the intricacies of an aviation engine crankshaft assembly.

State Legion Head Backs Aid to Allies

Regardless of whether the present defenses of this country should be weakened by the sending of military aid to the Allies, the United States should not hesitate—it is the only way we can help, Thomas A. Quinn, Department Commander of the Massachusetts American Legion declared today.

No money should be spared and no time lost in sending help to the French and British, in the opinion of Commander Quinn, "because," he said, "after all I don't think we can afford to see the English government collapse." If such a catastrophe should eventuate and the English Government be forced to flee to Canada, "personally, and not speaking officially for the Legion," he continued, "I cannot see how we could avoid getting into the war then ourselves.

Commander Quinn expressed these views following an address to the women of the Massachusetts Legion Auxiliary which concluded its 21st annual convention at the New Ocean House in Swampscott today.

He could not envisage the United States standing for "Germany or Italy or any country coming over here to take possession in the Western hemisphere."

Under no consideration, however, would Commander Quinn feel that any Americans should be sent across to fight on the other side.

"But," he added, "I believe if planes, ammunition or money can help the situation now, it is the time to give them—and to do so as quickly as possible.

"As an individual, I wholeheartedly support the President in his remarks at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville the other night," declared the Legion Commander. "It follows a policy that we of the Legion have been trying to put across in this country for the last 18 years with regard to an adequate defense for this country."

Budget's Upset At Cambridge Halts Tax Rise

While Cambridge taxpayers rejoiced today in the prospect of a considerably lower 1940 tax rate, following invalidation by the State Supreme Court of Mayor John W. Lyons' record-breaking budget, city officials and employees were at sixes and sevens as they contemplated the city's badly muddled fiscal situation.

Chief problem confronting the city fathers is how to reduce the proposed 1940 expenditures to the limitations of the 1939 budget upon which the court ordered the Cambridge assessors to make their assessments.

It seemed inevitable today that employees who received pay rises would have them withdrawn, that many city workers would be laid off, and that new buildings, notably the addition to the Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital and the Cahill Maternity section of the City Hospital would either be closed or with a reruced staff.

The Supreme Court decision represents the end of a long struggle which found the Cambridge Taxpayers Association and the City Council vigorously opposing Mayor Lyons's budget of $7,194,518 which threatened to boost the tax rate $7 to $47.

The decision was written by Justice James J. Ronan and declared that the proposed 1940 budget was submitted by Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennot for Mayor Lyons in only a generalized statement within the 60 days after Jan. 1 required by law, and that a later itemized statement did not reach the Council until after the 60-day period.

Stoughton Bell, President of the Taxpayers Association, whose petition to the Supreme Court brought the budget battle to a climax, said today that Cambridge taxpayers owed a debt of gratitude to Robert H. Davison and James F. Farr, attorneys who argued the case before the Supreme Court.

"This decision will stop the sloppy methods heretofore used in Cambridge of submitting to the City Council as the annual budget only a synopsis or outline of the estimated lump sum necessary," Mr. Bell declared.

Commencements Continue Throughout New England

New England universities and colleges continue their commencement exercises today and tomorrow with class days, alumni reunions, baccalaureate sermons, and graduation ceremonies, followed by another week of these traditional exercises beginning Monday.

At Bennington (Vt.) College this morning, United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace delivered the commencement address, followed by the award of degrees this afternoon to 54 seniors.

Harvard:

Commencement week begins tomorrow with the baccalaureate sermon being given by James B. Conant, President, in the Memorial Chapel. The following night, the Senior Dance, or "Spread," is to be held on the terraces of Lowell House, followed by dancing in the Quadrangle.

Class Day Wednesday includes the assembling of all available students and alumni in the Yard for the costume parade and confetti battle, and for the baseball game with Yale. Students that day also read the class oration, poem, and ode.

Degrees are to be awarded Thursday to some 2,000 candidates in the Yard, the 289th time such ceremonies have been held since the institution was founded in 1642.

Brown:

The Graduate School awards advance degrees this afternoon.

Tomorrow, the baccalaureate will be given in First Baptist Meeting House at 3 p. m. by the Rev Dr. John C. Schroeder, of Yale.

Monday, the 172nd commencement procession marches from the campus to First Baptist Meeting House at 9 a. m. The chief marshall will be Frederic M. Sackett '90, former Ambassador to Germany.

Bradford Junior College:

The 137th annual program continues today with the dedication of two new buildings and a new pipe organ. Dr. Katherine M. Denworth, former Bradford president in whose honor one of the halls was named, was a guest. Denworth Hall houses a recreation room, music and art studios, and an auditorium, equipped with stage, projection booth, theater workshop, and seats for 800.

The commencement address Monday morning is to be delivered by Kirtley F. Mather, geologist, educator, and editor.

Middlebury College:

The 140th commencement program at Middlebury, Vt., includes Class Day, alumni meetings, and the President's reception today; tomorrow Paul D. Moody, the President, is to deliver the baccalaureate in Mead Chapel. On Monday, the graduating class will be addressed by Dr. William A. Neilson, President-emeritus of Smith College.

New Hampshire:

At Durham this morning the annual alumni "get-together" was addressed by Edward E. Chase, of Portland, Maine, President of the University of Maine's Board of Trustees.

The graduating class of 350 on Monday is to hear Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, President of an engineering firm in Montclair, N. J., who is the first woman ever to address a New Hampshire commencement assembly.

Tufts and Jackson:

Today is Alumni Day with sports and other entertainment. Tomorrow the baccalaureate will be given by Leonard Carmichael, President of the College. Monday, at the 84th commencement, the graduating class of 530 is to hear Charles A. Lister of Trenton, N. J., representing the Engineering School, and Stanley L. R. Robbins, of Brookline, representing the Medical School, both undergraduate speakers.

Smith:

At Northampton, Mass., the 62d annual commencement week-end continues today with traditional Ivy Day exercises, at which alumnae return in class colors and costumes, and form a procession, with the 437 white-clad seniors carrying long-stemmed red roses. The baccalaureate tomorrow is to be given by Dr. Neilson, followed by the afternoon reception for seniors given by Mrs. Dwight Morrow. Monday the commencement address is to be given by Wystan H. Auden, British poet and member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research.

Wellesley:

Today is Alumni Day; tomorrow, the baccalaureate is to be given by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey of South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass. Monday the commencement address is to be held at 11 a. m. in Alumnae Hall, with Karl Taylor Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, giving the address.

Wesleyan:

At Middletown, Conn., the 108th commencement week end begins today with Class Day. Tomorrow graduation exercises are to be held. At noon today James L. McConaughy, Wesleyan President, who is Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, received his varsity "W" at the 105th alumni meeting, celebrating his 50th anniversary as President. Dr. McConaughy, in the name of the University, received a check for approximately $25,000 from the Alumni Fund.

N. E. Conservatory of Music:

Tonight is Conservatory Night at the Pops Concert in Symphony Hall. Tomorrow the baccalaureate will be given by the Rev. Frederic B. Kellogg, of Christ Church, Cambridge, in Jordan Hall, at 3:30 p. m. Monday the alumni association meets and on Tuesday commencement is to be held at 2:30 p. m. in Jordan Hall.

Yale:

Tonight the annual Commencement play opens the 239th annual graduation exercises. Tomorrow, the baccalaureate is to be given in Woolsey Hall by Charles Seymour, President of the University.

Tuesday, degrees are to be conferred upon seniors in Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School, and the School of Engineering. Wednesday, in Woolsey Hall, professional and honorary degrees are to be conferred.

Commencement comes to a close with the Harvard-Yale crew race Friday on the Thames River at New London.

Northeastern:

The baccalaureate is to be given tomorrow in Trinity Church by the Rev. Dana M. Greeley of the Arlington Street Congregational Church. The commencement address Tuesday in Boston Arena is to be given by Dean J. W. Barker of Columbia University.

Radcliffe:

Today is Alumnae Day. Tomorrow the baccalaureate will be given in First Congregational Church, Cambridge, by Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor emeritus of Philosophy of Haverford College.

Tuesday night the annual Alumnae Dinner is to be held in the Hotel Statler, where Miss Katharine E. McBride, who becomes Dean of Radcliffe in September, will speak. At the 57th commencement Wednesday, Dr. Neilson, President-emeritus of Smith, will speak.

Dartmouth:

Tomorrow at Hanover, N. H., the 171st commencement will be held for 475 seniors; the valedictory of the college to the class will be given by E. M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, who will confer honorary degrees on 10 men.

Bates:

At Lewiston, Maine, the 74th annual commencement will be held Monday morning. Clifton D. Gray, President, is to confer 119 bachelor degrees, 17 master degrees, and five honorary degrees.

Wallace Previews Nazi World

BENNINGTON, Vt., June 15 (AP) —Secretary Wallace predicted today that a German victory in Europe probably would result in division of the world into four great spheres of economic and political influence.

He listed them, in the order of their power, as follows German-controlled areas of Europe and Africa, plus Asiatic territories which once were British and French colonies; North and South America, with possibly Australia and New Zealand included; Russia, and Japan.

"If Germany wins," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at Bennington College, "she will have the complete resources of the European and African continents and a slave population of 400,000,000 people."

The Secretary declared Adolf Hitler looked upon the Western Hemisphere as Germany's "eventual happy hunting ground."

"Once the leaders of the German regime have stolen the soil of Europe and subjugated its people, they hope to channel New World exports to Europe through their own corporations, bartering in such a way as to create the maximum of economic nuisance value, looking toward eventual military penetration, in anticipation of the creation of military nuisance values which will yield either loot or conquest after the European model."

To meet the German threat, the Secretary said "the magnetic current of American good will, good trade, understanding, culture, language, and travel should run more largely north and south rather than east and west."

Whether or not the Germans win the present war, Mr. Wallace said, "chances are that they are on their way out as a dominating race. . . . Their philosophical extremism, their feeling of racial superiority, their repudiation of all moral standards, and their traditional antipathy to democracy will cause them eventually to decline."

Worcester Sheriff And Aides Freed

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15 (AP) —Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau and two aides, charged with conspiracy and accepting gratuities, were found innocent on all counts last night by a jury that deliberated five hours and 40 minutes.

The prosecution had sought to prove in a two weeks' trial that Mr. Rocheleau, his clerk, Hugo N. Ieterson, and his deputy jail master, Herbert S. Buss, had compelled deputy sheriffs, who were given court duties, to pay back part of their salaries.

Defense witnesses said the alleged payments were made to the Worcester County Deputy Sheriffs' Association and that they were made voluntarily to further political campaigns.

In his charge to the jury, Judge William A. Burns said acceptance of contributions did not establish a conspiracy. He said the Association had the right to accept and expend funds, but he noted that if it were formed to get funds "corruptly" it would be a "different thing."

The jury decided on 73 counts after Judge Burns had thrown out four indictments and District Attorney Owen A. Hoban had declined to prosecute on others.

Rhode Island Company Gets Army Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

—PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Glencairn Manufacturing Company of this city has been awarded a United States Army contract for 168,000 pairs of brown cotton shoe laces. Officials say the order was part of a 322,000-pair contract, the remainder of which was awarded to General Shoe Lace, Inc., of Louisville, Ky.

Defense Borrowing Urged

The cost of "maintaining the proposed enlarged military and naval establishment in the United States" may equal the entire regular national budget of 1929, an amount of $4,258,793,766, Sumner H. Schlichter, Professor of Business Economics of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, today told an Alumni Association meeting of the Harvard Business School.

In answering his own question as to now this huge expense can be met without serious effect on the nation, Professor Schlichter said that it would be necessary to reconstruct the tax structure of the country to obtain at least a 50 per cent increase in the annual revenue.

"It would be a good idea to borrow to the extent that we build up millions of dollars in credit by selling government Saving Bonds. By doing this, the Professor continued, "we shall be protected against a let down after the expenditures for armaments drop."

The original cost of establishing a two-ocean Navy and an air force large enough to give adequate protection to the entire Western Hemisphere would cost $10,000,000,000 Professor Schlichter said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight with lowest temperature tonight in the middle and lower 60's. Sunday becoming fair and moderately cool. Moderate fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest by Sunday morning.

New England: Mostly cloudy and warmer today; followed by light showers this afternoon and tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	79	New Orleans	75	84
Chicago	70	82	New York	70	78
Denver	56	87	Norfolk	77	87
Helena	49	83	Philadelphia	73	84
Kansas City	69	76	St. Louis	71	85
Los Angeles	61	77	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	83	88	Washington	78	88
Minneapolis	64	89			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., June 15.
B—Maximum, June 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:10 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:42 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:08 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 10.7 feet.
Monday, 9:42 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m., E. D. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m., E. D. T., Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 2:40, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Adventures in Diamonds." 4:20, 7:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power Dorothy Lamour, and Edward Arnold. 3:55, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "A Fugitive From Justice." 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Mlle. Ma Mere," starring Danielle Darrieux. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Information Please." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
Anne Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Beyond Tomorrow." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Information Please." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35.

Modern—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 9:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:10, 4:15, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Safari," with Madeleine Carroll, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Those Were the Days," with Ezra Stone. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "A Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Mad Men of Europe," with Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Love, Honor, and Oh-Baby!" 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

South Station Theatre—
Latest News—War "Films," "Know Your Money," "Servant of Manking—Thomas Edison," "U. S. Air Army," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
French invaders and 30-minute news digest; Betty Button-Jitterbug No. 1; Pete Smith's Domineering Male Vanquished; Money (True or False); Biography of Thomas Edison; Travel to Pacific Fair and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mystic Circle Murder," with Betty Compson. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—
"The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland and Frank Morgan. Also "Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien.

University—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Ahearne. 2:30, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "March of Time." 4:30, 8:05. Tomorrow: Jean Arthur in "Too Many Husbands." 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Till We Meet Again," with George Brent and Merle Oberon. 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6:30, 10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

New England Conservatory Night
Quincy Porter, Guest Conductor:
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne" Wolf-Ferrari
"A Night on Bald Mountain" Moussorgsky
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
Poem and Dance Quincy Porter
Piano Concerto in A minor Schumann
Soloist: Howard Goding
Francis Findlay, Guest Conductor:
The New England Conservatory Chorus
Chorale and Finale from "Die Meistersinger" Wagner
Radiant Stars (Nocturne) Cesar Cui
(unaccompanied)
Finale from "The Gondoliers" Sullivan
(Accompaniment orchestrated by Michael Abruzzese, N. E. C. M., 1931)
Rakoczy March Berlioz

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

Liturgical and folk music by the St. James Armenian Church choir of Watertown, Deran S'Dinjian, director, 2:30. And at 3:30 guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—

Concert by Margret Kurkjian, pianist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Reginald Boardman, accompanist, 3.

Babson Graduates Told of Privileges

Opportunity to help bind the wounds of civilizaton and to restore the virtues of mankind were held before the graduates of Babson Institute at Commencement exercises today as the great privilege of young men starting out in the world at this time. The speaker was Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men.

"I wish to give you a message of hopefulness today—but not in "Pollyanna fashion," Mr. Heimann declared. "To my mind, even though admittedly the night be unusually dark, there can be no doubt of the eventual dawn. You men of today are privileged to have been born when you can contribute much to the brightening of the world.

"You have that rare opportunity to give great service in the development of the broader aspects of human relationships and to aid in the building of ideals that will make this a better world in which to live. . . . There is no task, be it ever so humble, in which you will not be able to do your bit in the restoration of the virtues of life."

Students Leave On All-Day Sail

Nearly 1,000 boys and girls from several New England High Schools boarded the excursion steamer Steel Pier at Foster's Wharf this morning for an all day trip to Provincetown.

The students were led aboard the steamer at 9:45 by the 30-piece, uniformed, Franklin (Mass.) High School band. Nearly half of the youthful excursionists were boys and girls from Providence, R. I., schools.

Other schools represented on the trip were: Medford High, freshman and junior classes; Auburn High; Leominster High; Chester High; Julia Bancroft School of Auburn; Somerville Juniors; and the South Middlesex 4H Club. The Steel Pier is due back in Boston at 8 p. m.

Larger Imports of Crawfish From South Africa Proposed

Foreign Trade Flashes

Larger importation of frozen crawfish tails into the United States, from South Africa, awaits only increased refrigerated space on vessels to the United States, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Crawfish is considered the fresh water lobster.

Two vessels are to be equipped with refrigerated space in the near future, and three new vessels now under construction for the direct United States service, will have facilities for transporting frozen crawfish tails to the United States, he said. The United States is the largest export outlet for this product of South Africa while canned crawfish finds its most important export outlet in England and France.

Central China

Industrial development of Central China is planned under Japanese auspices. A new paper manufacturing plant is expected to be established in that area with headquarters in Shanghai; the Central China Cotton Improvement Committee, organized by Japanese cotton interests, proposes to establish 10 cotton experimental stations to promote raw cotton production; the Maiji Sugar Refinery Company plans a development company at Shanghai for distribution of sugar produced in Central China; while in addition to three former Chinese paper mills that are now being operated by Japanese, eight mills are expected to be operated in a short time by joint Sino-Japanese interests.

French Oceania

French Oceania has discontinued issuance of import licenses for most products from the United States. Licenses are now issued for only the following: Petroleum products; replacement parts for motor vehicles now in use; electrical materials for installations now existing; screws, bolts, and threaded accessories; raw materials for local industrial development, and potatoes, onions, and dried vegetables.

Brazil's Fertilizer

Brazil seeks to increase consumption of fertilizer within its own borders. Certain grades of bones and phosphate fertilizers are now forbidden to be exported, and a plant has been ordered by federal decree for production of superphosphates from the phosphate ores in the area of Sao Paulo. The Government estimates that there are 400,000 tons of phosphate rock within a quarter-mile radius of the plant, a sufficient supply for five years of work at full capacity.

German Production

Though no official statistics have been issued, it is known that industrial production in Germany during 1939 attained record levels in many instances. Semi-official estimates place pig-iron output of the old Reich last year at about 20,000,000 tons, compared with 18,512,000 tons in 1938. To the 1939 total, however, would be added the production of the Protectorate (Bohemia and Moravia) and Poland which amounted to 2,850,000 tons.

Steel ingot output of Germany including territories added to the German "sphere of interest" in 1939, is estimated at 30,950,000 tons, a volume which is said to be second only to the United States. Germany's production of aluminum in 1939 is estimated at 185,000 tons or about 30 per cent of total world production of this metal.

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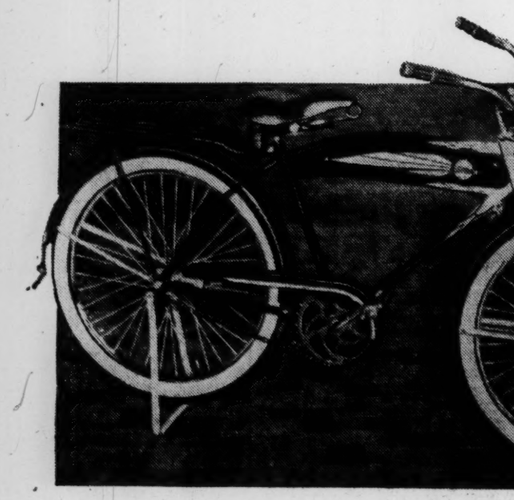

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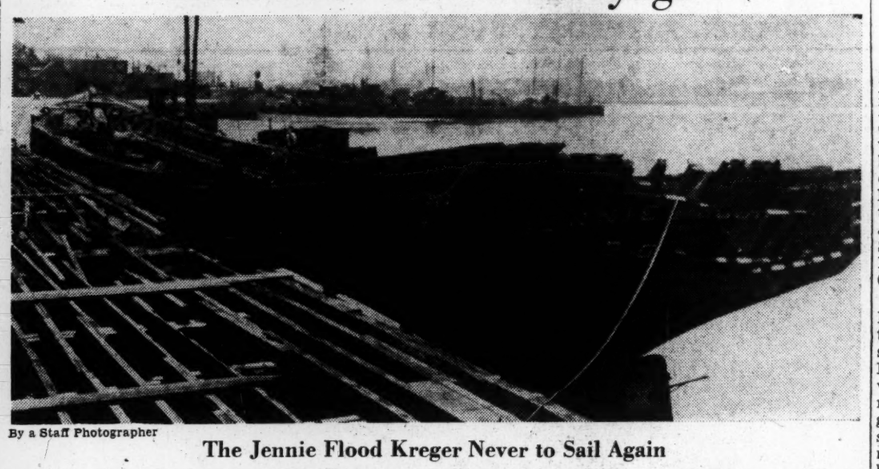

By a Staff Photographer

The Jennie Flood Kreger Never to Sail Again

Local Produce Now Under R.I. Food Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Providence families, now availing themselves of the Federal Food Stamp plan in connection with surplus commodities, are going to eat more fresh vegetables this summer. Changes in the operation of the plan will affect surplus goods on a regional basis instead of on national scope, Blake O'Connor, local representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation makes known.

Regional designation of fresh vegetables, which are in "seasonal surplus," will add to the diets of those buying food stamps. At this time, the sales of neighboring truck farmers, who market in the Providence area, will be stimulated when their production is heaviest.

Mr. O'Connor, who recently succeeded Julian B. Greene as the representative of the FSCC in this area, announced the beginning of the new plan this week. Fresh cabbage and green peas will be added to the list of commodities which can be obtained at local stores with blue surplus stamps, and will remain on the list until June 30.

The Providence further special designations will be made later in the summer as different vegetable crops come into local surplus production.

This week, apples, pears and grapefruit were deleted from the list of surplus commodities, which may be purchased with food stamps in the Providence area. The complete list for the period beginning this week will be butter, raisins, rice, porklard, pork corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, fresh oranges, hominy grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, whole wheat flour, fresh cabbage, and fresh peas.

Mr. O'Connor says that surplus products worth $69,000 were purchased in Providence during April with free food stamps. He pointed out that because the figure represented only food bought with stamps which are given free to participating families, thereby increasing their purchasing power and permitting that amount of new business in retail stores.

About 17 per cent of the money went for butter, Mr. O'Connor said, with 15 per cent being spent for eggs, 31 per cent for pork products, 17 per cent for cereal products and 20 per cent for fruits and vegetables.

Inadequate Defense of U. S. Laid by Willkie to New Deal

Charging that because of incompetency in the Roosevelt Administration, the United States is today less well prepared to assist the Allies than it was even in 1916, Wendell L. Willkie promised a swift concentration of American "hearts, heads and hands" in a mighty defense effort, if he is given the Republican Presidential nomination and is subsequently elected.

Before the largest political meeting held in Boston so far in this 1940 campaign—a throng estimated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to number 10,000, and which filled Mechanics Building to standing room capacity—Mr. Willkie last night impaled the New Deal on two points and demanded that it be expelled from power.

First, he said, the New Deal had failed to properly arm. He quoted General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, as telling the Senate Committee on Appropriations that the Army could put only 75,000 men in the field with fair equipment, "except for mobile heavy guns." He quoted Major General Henry H. Arnold as reporting that on March 21 the Army had 2,700 airplanes in the Regular Army and National Guard. When Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., asked how many of these planes could be modernized, General Arnold answered: "Offhand, I should say half a dozen."

Ordered Supplies Counted

Mr. Willkie then assailed President Roosevelt for his recent statement about the armed forces in which, Mr. Willkie asserted, the President lumped supplies on hand, and supplies on order, together.

"This may sound pretty," Mr. Willkie commented, "but we shall not defend ourselves against attack by firing paper guns or flying paper airplanes."

Mr. Willkie reiterated his deep personal sympathy for the Allied cause. He characterized it as a war between two ideas, with democracy arrayed against totalitarianism. He repeated his plea for every aid short of troops for the Allies. But he did not specifically detail how he would extend that aid should he be elected President.

He did promise that he would bring an end to business baiting, that he would work for unity and would direct a powerful effort in which all would work and strive to build a richer, greater, better democracy at home and unsurpassed departments of defense.

Candystick Philosophy

Second in Mr. Willkie's indictments of the New Deal was his grouping of the Roosevelt regime with that of the Blum Government in France and the Chamberlain Cabinet in England. He said that all three expressed the "candystick philosophy of government"—if a group or class of the population crys for some special favor or selfish interest, give them a little something, give them a little candy.

This is the soft, easy way of doing things, Mr. Willkie asserted. It is the sort of things that weakens a democracy, he said, recalling that Roosevelt became President of the United States on March 4, 1933, and Hitler became Chancellor of the Reich just one day later, on March 5, 1933.

The reception given Mr. Willkie was cordial. Notably lacking was some of the wild enthusiasm sometimes whipped up in similar political gatherings. Mr. Willkie indulged in few if any emotionalisms, talking plainly to the audience.

Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, presided.

Mr. Willkie speaks in Hartford this afternoon and will fly to Providence early this evening.

Higher Mechanics Wages Are Sought

Request for an advance in wages of skilled mechanics at the Boston Navy Yard to safeguard them from being hired away by higher wages in private industry is now before a wage board of the Navy Department in Washington.

Similar pleas came from Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Washington, New York, Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C., to a hearing held recently in the national capital by the Navy Wage Board. Workers at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., also joined in.

The Boston Navy Yard contains approximately 7,000 mechanics in all crafts, including helpers, it was said at the yard today, and the Portsmouth yard about 6,000.

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Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 16

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, June 16

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 17

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, June 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Cultural Program.

For Sunday, June 16
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof John C. Scammell.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"U. S. and Germany." DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch From the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera: Selections from Operettas. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Melody and Rhythm. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—Opera; Dance Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—Military Talk. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"London Log": Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, June 16

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Zeesen's Women's Club. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Dance Music. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera; Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—10 p. m.—English Drama. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—11:50 p. m.—"Germany As I See It." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Two Institutes at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 15—Different designs for social, economic, national and international living in the new world which emerges from the present crisis, will be studied at two institutes to be held on the Wellesley College campus this summer. The ninth New England Institute of International Relations will be held from June 25 to July 5, and the eighth Summer Institute for Social Progress will follow it from July 6 to 20.

"America's Contribution to a Durable Peace," is the general theme chosen this year for consideration at the first institute. Different phases of this subject will be discussed at morning round tables, and at informal gatherings on the shady lawns beside Lake Waban in the afternoons. In the evenings there will be lectures, which will be open to the general public as well as to members of the institute.

This New England Institute of International Relations is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in co-operation with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches. Among lecturers and leaders of discussion groups at the institute will be Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now"; F. Wilhelm Sollmann, former German cabinet minister and for 14 years a member of the Reichstag; Samuel Guy Inman, expert on Latin-American problems; Ann Seesholtz, former National Student Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in China, who returned recently from an extended trip through Japan, China and the Philippines; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the League of Nations Association and Director of the Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace; Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, and others.

The Summer Institute for Social Progress, which follows immediately after the first institute, has for its central theme: "What can the American voter do to build democracy in a war-torn world?" Prof. Peter H. Odegard of Amherst College will head the faculty, which will include experts in various fields of politics, economics, social studies, housing and labor.

An important feature of this second institute at Wellesley is that a careful effort is made to represent a fair cross-section of United States opinion as a whole. With the aid of scholarships it is possible to include in the institute membership men and women of very varied interests—from bankers and industrialists to mill workers and small farmers, and from staunch conservatives to ardent liberals. This diversity tends to give the discussions at the institute a vigor for which they have become renowned in past years.

Racial Suspicion Assailed

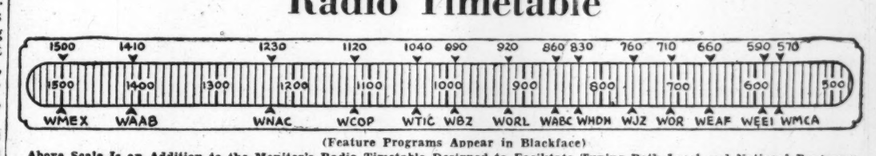
BARRE, Vt., June 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York, describing himself as a first-generation American, cautioned his fellow-countrymen against "unjustly placing other Americans under suspicion" because of racial prejudice.

Describing Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin as "ruthless dictators," Mr. Poletti declared in an address before Spaulding High School's alumni dinner that "You and I as Americans pray for the victory of the cause of the Allies against the brutal and barbaric theories of Hitler and Mussolini."

"We know," he said, "that Americans of German extraction have demonstrated their true allegiance to this country and their willingness to die in the front-line trenches in a war against the country of origin of their ancestors.

"In the same way we are confident that Americans of Italian extraction or of Italian birth are loyal in their firm allegiance to the United States and that they stand ready to protect and defend it in a war against the country of their forefathers or parents."

Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	NBC Dance Orchestra	Belmont versus Turners	Boston Bees - Chicago	The Norsemen
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	NBC Dance Orchestra	Falls	Cubs baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30 News; talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Massachusetts High	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Old Vienna"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Schools baseball cham-	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee: variety	pionships: Belmont vs.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Musicale
4:15	Club Matinee: variety	Turners Falls	Cubs baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Van Alexander's	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Orchestra	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Jack Leonard, songs	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 'People's Platform': informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	Chamber Music
7:15 "Sky Blazers": dramatization	"Message of Israel"	John B. Kennedy, news,	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Joe Reichmann's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Johnny McGee's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatization	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	"Smoke": drama by	W. Williams, comment	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Elaine Carrington	George Sterney's Orch.	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Defense and Wagner Act	"Nobody's Children":	Alpine Troubadours
8:45	Radio Guild Drama	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Charles A. Lindbergh	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Frank Black Presents:	Mozart Opera Series	
9:45 "Saturday Night		soloists; symphony orch.	conducted by Alfred	
10:00 Serenade"	News from Abroad	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Wallenstein: "Seraglio."	News Service
10:15 Gov. Stark, Mo.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	vocalist	Part II	California Ramblers
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Interlude: Preview of	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Concert Music	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Natl. Republican Conv.	Russ Brown's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Dance Music	Weather Service	Dance	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:30 Midnight Swing	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Music	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Reveille"	Instrumental trio	"Tom Terris"	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs.	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-		"Melody Moods"
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.	gram	loists; orchestra		"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15 Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	"Southernaires": Negro	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio: vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 News; Music	News; Studio Party	Interlude: "Strings That	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Harpsichord soloist	Studio Party; Weather	Sing"	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes Family	"Ambition in Rhythm"	"Words and Music": so-	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters: songs	loists; organ	Church Service	Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	Schuman, pianist;	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	Elsa Zebransky, so-	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	prano; String Quartet	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15 "Waltz Time"	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	"Songalogue"	"Around the Town"
1:30 "Democracy in Action": drama	News Service	"Silver Strings": or-	Wildlife Program	"Around the Town"
1:45	Al and Lee Reiser	chestra	"Cafe Continental"	"Around the Town"
2:00 Cuba Salutes the	"Treasure Tales of Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 N. Y. World's Fair	"Treasure Tales of Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 News; "You Think	"Salon Silhouettes": so-	University of Chicago	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 You Know Music?"	prano and orchestra	Round Table	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 News; Columbia	Vicente Gomez, guitar	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Broadcasting Sym-	Foreign Policy Associat'n	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 phony Or.; Howard	Concert Orchestra	News from Europe	"For Dancers Only"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Barlow, conductor;	Concert Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn	"For Dancers Only"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 William Fineshriber, commentator	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Massachusetts Committee	"Strings and Things"
4:15	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	to Defend America Cele-	orchestra
4:30 "Invitation to	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	bration from Parkman	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
4:45 Learning"	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	Bandstand	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
5:00 "Choose Up Sides":	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers":	Fornier Trio
5:15 sport quiz	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers: vocal	variety program	MacLeod Troubadours
5:30 "World's Greatest	"Voice of Hawaii"	"From Hollywood To-	"Rendezvous": vocalists;	Irish Minstrels
5:45 Music"	News Service	day": variety	orchestra	"Silent People": drama
6:00 "Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Blue Barron's Orchestra	News Service
6:15 literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 News of the World	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 News of the World	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 "The Adventures of	"World's Greatest Mu-	Bandwagon: Bernie	News from Germany	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45 Ellery Queen"	sic": transcriptions	Cummins' Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00 Sen. Pat Harrison	Symphony Orchestra di-	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15 Network program	rected by Dr. Frank	Dickson; guests; orch.	Air: "How Can Young	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.	Black; Rome Prize an-	"One Man's Family":	America Aid National	
8:45 vocalists; News	nouncement	dramatic sketch	Defense?"	
9:00 Summer Hour: Jessica Dragonette;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 James Newill; Lin-	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:30 ton Wells; orch.	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	City of Boston Annual	Arizona Rangers
10:15 It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Night Before the 15th	Arizona Rangers
10:30 Sports; News	"Good Will Hour": John	"American Album"	Celebration: Edwin C.	News Service
10:45 Gov. Baldwin, Conn.	J. Anthony, director	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Hill; Mayor Tobin	"Let's Dance"
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Weather; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Baritone soloist
11:30 "Big Sister": play	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; U. S.	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Marine Band	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanito, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Richi to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	News Reporter	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Road to Romance"	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	"Hymns of All Churches"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Hit Parade"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air": New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Pirates: first baseball	"Hit Parade"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	game	John Kiley, organist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Pirates: first baseball	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Violin and organ
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Pirates: second baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates: second baseball	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Organ with soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Harpsichord soloist	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Youth Tells Its Story	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons": sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"World's Greatest Mu-	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	sic": transcribed	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air,
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch.	matic sketch	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
9:00 Theater: William	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q": quiz	Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Powell and Myrna	mystery drama	program	Network program	
9:30 Loy in "After the	Paul Martin's Music	Alec Templeton Time:	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Thin Man"	Paul Martin's Music	piano; soloist; orchestra	Dance Orchestra	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Front Line Headlines"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:30 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Le

War Muffles Political Talk, But Action Is Expected Soon

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The war has slowed State politics to a walk, with little public attention being paid to announcements by candidates for various state offices.

But once the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on June 24 is adjourned it is anticipated interest will increase with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's announcement of his re-election ambitions, and a statement by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, on his 1940 intentions—probably candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Only if Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts decides to retire is Mr. Dever expected to change his present gubernatorial plans.

The Dever forces are supremely confident that if President Roosevelt is nominated for a third term and Senator Walsh runs for re-election, the 1940 political war is all over but the horn-tooting, that with the Roosevelt-Walsh campaign to help, Mr. Dever will walk off with the gubernatorial election.

These Deverites contend that but for the Roosevelt influence in the Democratic sweep in 1934 James M. Curley would never have been elected Governor. Therefore, if the Roosevelt strength put over Mr. Curley, Mr. Dever, a proved state-wide vote getter, should have no trouble at all, they argue.

Yet the backers of Governor Saltonstall and numerous independent observers believe the Governor will be victorious, basing their predictions upon his efficiency record, and his tremendous rebound from a political low which he experienced when the Legislature prorogued last August. Without a legislative session this year, the Governor has been able to avoid many of the pitfalls which have seriously damaged the political fortunes of many previous Governors.

Furthermore, some Republicans believe the war will actually hurt the Dever campaign, because the Attorney General has a strong Italian backing. If political capital is made of this situation, in view of Italy's entry into the war on the side of unpopular Nazi Germany, some observers believe Mr. Dever will be considerably embarrassed by the loss of many anti-Nazi votes.

Delay on Tax Bills

Today every taxpayer in Boston should have received his 1940 real estate tax bill; the tax rate should, according to the law, have been announced. Nevertheless, the rate has not been fixed and the bills have not been mailed. Even the figures for assessed valuations —basic to the rate—are not yet complete. And thereby hangs the tale of a State law that isn't obeyed by many cities and towns simply because there isn't any way to enforce it.

The law, from the Acts of 1933, says that tax bills "shall be sent out not later than June 14 of each year"—which was yesterday. But because there is no penalty, city officials here contend that the provision is "directory" and not "mandatory."

Local assessors hope to have the first bills in the mail by July 1. Delay has been caused, they say, by the magnitude of the clerical task which followed completion of the work of the Dooming Board on June 6. That body's duty is to fix valuations on personal property in cases for which the taxpayer's estimate of value is not satisfactory, or in which no such estimate has been filed.

Informed circles still hold the rate will be around $40.50, though part of the delay may be caused by efforts of city officials to find added ways of bringing the rate nearer to the 1939 mark of $39.90.

'Draft Hoover' Drive

If the "draft Hoover" campaign actually develops sufficiently that it appears former President Hoover has a real chance of the Republican Presidential nomination, it is expected he will have a real backer in the uninstructed Massachusetts delegation—Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Representative Herter probably is the closest personal political friend Mr. Hoover has in Massachusetts. The friendship dates back to World War days when the tall Massachusetts Representative served as an attaché in the United States Embassy at Berlin and later was transferred to Belgium where he served as assistant to Mr. Hoover in his Belgian relief activities. Later he was secretary to Mr. Hoover when the former President was Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Hoover will be given at least one vote in the Massachusetts delegation, regardless of the strength of the draft movement. Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., former Republican member of the Boston City Council and vigorous candidate for other offices, including Attorney General, in previous election campaigns, will cast that ballot, he is telling friends.

Edgar M. Mills

Promoting Aid-for-Allies Movement

By a Staff Photographer

Workers at Boston Headquarters

Left to right are E. Fred Cullen, Conrad Hobbs, and Mrs. Ruth Adams. Inset is R. Minturn Sedgwick, another of the volunteer workers.

Foreign Wars Veterans Plan State Meeting

Representing 20,000 Veterans of Foreign Wars in Massachusetts, 1,000 delegates of the national organization are expected to convene on Thursday, June 20, in Lynn for the 20th Annual State Encampment, extending through June 23.

Because of the present wars throughout the world, the Encampment is to be the most serious in the Veterans' history, according to convention executives, who point out that nevertheless there will be a well-balanced program of entertainment as well as business.

Comprising the biggest parade ever scheduled for the North Shore, the June 22 march is to include colorful bands and floats, and more than 10,000 veterans and their guests, as well as all civic, patriotic, and fraternal organizations in Lynn. More than 1,000,000 spectators are expected to witness this feature of the convention.

Among the organizations participating in the parade are: all State posts and auxiliaries of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion delegates, Disabled American Veterans, Yankee Division Veterans Association, Jewish War Veterans, detachments of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Massachusetts National Guard, Polish War Veterans, Marine Corps League, British Canadian War Veterans, Massachusetts State Guard, Sons of the Union Veterans, Sons of Italy, Odd Fellows, Red Men, the French Council Victoire Drill Team, and Boy and Girl Scouts.

A competition for V. F. W. bugle and drum corps is to be held during the evening of June 22 in Lynn Municipal Stadium, where 30,000 are expected to witness the spectacle.

U. S. Industrial Preparedness Called Most Important Factor

Indications that the problem of defending America is the chief concern of most citizens came from all corners of New England today.

Col. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, speaking at Harvard last night, told members of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association that an America prepared on the industrial front would do more to discourage attack against us then perhaps any other single factor in our preparedness program.

"England and France," he declared, "were not prepared to produce planes in quantity. Germany was. In that fact alone we find the principal reason for heartbreaking defeats to one side and astounding victories for the other."

Asserting "air power may control our destiny," Colonel Johnson said at present the War Department was preparing to train 2,400 pilots in two years and aimed to reach an annual productive capacity of 7,000 pilots a year.

The National defense program, he added, would "cost money, . . . but we must achieve it at whatever cost is necessary."

At Northampton, Mass., the Smith College Alumnae Association voted to appoint a committee to place the facilities of the Association at the "effective" service of the College and the country in the event swift action was needed in a national emergency.

Capt. Thomas Withers, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., has announced that to speed up production of torpedoes more than half of the 4,000 civilian employees will go on a six-day week starting Monday. The entire plant at present is on a five-day week.

Establishment of air bases in Maine, modernization of coastal defenses, and improvement of roads which would be of military significance was urged by Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta, speaking at a political gathering at Gardiner last night. He urged that the Government initiate immediate comprehensive plans for Maine, which he termed the "United States' northeastern frontier."

Immediate compulsory military training was urged by 500 Williams College Alumni and students at a mass meeting yesterday at Williamstown, Mass. Telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt and the War Department urging swift reorganization of the National Guard to full military strength and the creation of military officers' training camps to be available for college graduates this summer.

Reports of subversive activities in various parts of Maine caused the State to move to register all aliens within its borders in an anti-fifth column drive. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows placed the job in the hands of Brig.-Gen. James W. Hanson, Maine Adjutant General, who said, "The Governor's proclamation directing and requiring every subject or citizen of foreign countries to register leaves the responsibility for compliance entirely upon the individuals. Energetic steps will be taken to investigate all who fail to register."

New England Guide Out

The eighteenth annual Guide to New England, published by the Women's City Club of Boston, is out today according to Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback of Newtonville, editor. The 116-page, illustrated booklet, gives suggestions as to what to do and what to see in Boston and New England.

Latin-America Fertile Field For U. S. Scholarship Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A broader knowledge of the people and culture of Latin-America and the East are the most fertile fields for American scholarship, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, told 56 candidates for advanced degrees at the annual Graduate School Convocation of Learned Societies in Sales Hall at Brown University.

"Here are vast areas of research which the scholars of the United States have as yet cultivated but little, and which present opportunities for new and fresh work," Dr. Leland said, emphasizing particularly the importance of further cultural relationships with Central and South America.

Dr. Leland's address on "The International Role of American Scholarship" preceded the awarding of Master of Arts degrees to 27 candidates, Master of Science degrees to 13 candidates, and Doctor of Philosophy degrees to 16 other graduate students. Diplomas were presented by Henry M. Wriston, President, with Dean Roland G. D. Richardson of Brown's Graduate School presiding. An academic procession opened the exercises.

The "tragic failure" of the United States to do more for preserving world peace after the World War was essentially "the failure of education itself to prepare the American people for the part which they were inevitably to have in determining the future of mankind," Dr. Leland said.

He challenged his audience to "join with the scholars of the world in solving the countless problems arising out of the relations of peoples among themselves, and to educate American public opinion to understand the nature of international obligations and responsibilities."

We are destined to have closer relationships with the East and with Latin-America, Dr. Leland maintained.

Locust Horde Due; Hurt Trees Most

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—A winged army of 17-year locusts is due to appear any day in the northeastern part of the United States, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

The Department said the insects soon will emerge from the ground in an area from New England southwest into New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, down through the Appalachian region to Northern Georgia, and westward into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Entering the ground as grubs in 1923, the insects will appear "all of a sudden in tremendous numbers, riddling the ground with holes overnight," the Department said.

Damage to vegetation is relatively light. Damage usually is greatest, it said, on fruit trees and nursery stock.

Extra Boston Far East Sailing

To help move the heavy cargo offerings from North Atlantic ports of the United States for the Far East, the steamer Charles R. McCormick has been scheduled to make an extra sailing on the

Log of the Port of Boston

American President Lines' schedule, it is announced today by Irving T. Sorge, General Agent of the Lines at Boston.

The McCormick was caught in Norway by the German invasion, and her cargo was taken over by the Germans before the vessel was released and allowed to return to the United States. Schedule now calls for the vessel to arrive in Boston June 25, and sail the next day with freight for Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila and Singapore.

Surprise Sailing

With known sailings to England more or less of a novelty because of the censorship on movements of ships belonging to belligerent nations, the expected arrival at Boston next Thursday of a Norwegian motorship of the Mosvold Line to load cargo for Liverpool is of unusually wide interest to shippers. The vessel will load and sail the same day she arrives, using the Boston & Albany Railroad piers, East Boston.

Yarmouth-St. John Runs

Summer schedules on the Boston-Yarmouth-St. John run of the Eastern Steamship Lines become effective this week end. The service will now be four sailings a week to Yarmouth, and two to St. John, N. B., with the steamers Yarmouth, and Evangeline, used on the run.

On the Boston Yarmouth service, sailings from Boston will be on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p. m. Arrivals at Boston will be on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

On the Boston-St. John route, sailings from Boston will be Tuesdays and Fridays, and arrivals at Boston Sundays and Thursdays.

Perkins Qualifies Acton Man As Teacher of Music

Commencement exercises for the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind yesterday included award of high school certificates of 14 boys and girls, and of a certificate for the completion of a graduate course in music to Clifford Hall of Acton, qualifying him as a teacher of music.

Commencement speaker was Delmar Leighton, Dean of Freshmen at Harvard University. The school's chorus sang.

Director Gabriel Farrell of the Institution disclosed the following graduates who are entering college this year: Fay Breshnahan, Regis College; James Delaney, Holy Cross; Robert Scott, Boston College; Gideon Trancrelle, Rhode Island State College; Anthony Cirella and John Di Francesco, New England Conservatory of Music.

Dr. Farrell also listed the following former Perkins students who are completing advanced academic work this year: Miss Nevart Najarian, receiving her Doctorate in Philosophy from Boston University; Martha Wolfson, graduating from Radcliffe College; William Johnson, Gettysburg; and Norman Case, Jr., Brown, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity.

Candidates for graduation were presented by the President of the Trustees, Robert H. Hallowell. The Rev. Edward C. Camp of Watertown is offering the invocation.

Speakers Listed By Newton Forum

The European challenge to democratic institutions and religion gave emphasis today to the list of speakers and their subjects announced for the fall and winter sessions of the Newton Community Forum, at which the issues facing America and what can be expected to grow out of the war will be discussed in detail.

Organized as a nonpartisan, nonsectarian group of Newton citizens, the Forum has enlisted the support as speakers of James T. Williams, Jr., former Editor-in-Chief of the Boston Transcript; Vera Dean, Director of the Foreign Policy Association's Research Department; Bruce Bliven, outspoken Editor of the New Republic; H. W. Prentiss, President of the Armstrong Cork Company, and Elmer Davis, chief of the news staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Forum will be opened by Mr. Williams on Nov. 3 with a discussion of America's problems. The final session of this, the sixth season of the Forum, will be held Feb. 16 with Elmer Davis discussing the question: "Can there be a lasting peace?"

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Liberalism

in fashion is moderation and an open mind. It's the willingness to accept a new idea, even though it means relinquishing some precious shibboleth. This season, for instance, there will be a tremendous vogue for large floral prints. Immediately there rises an agonized feminine chorus. "But I can't wear large prints, I'm too fat—too short or too tall." As a matter of fact, there are as many types of floral prints as figures to wear them. The colors in many are muted, the designs blended to flatter and slenderize. In others the pattern is so spaced as to create an illusion of height. The problem lies in the selection. That's where the Misses' Gown Shop shines. We've such a collection of splashing floral prints to suit each type of figure, that if ever you doubted you could wear a floral print—just come in and let us show you!

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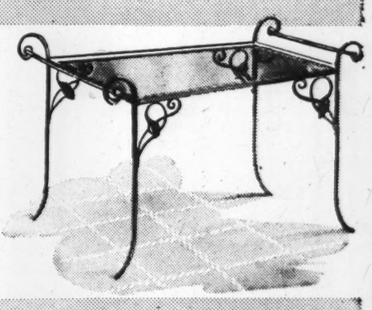

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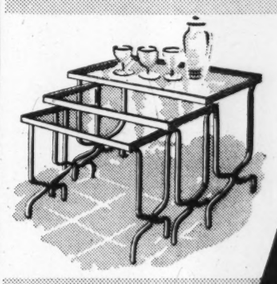

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Masterpieces of Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The exhibition of Masterpieces of Art, which has been arranged for the second season of the World's Fair, is an impressive and beautiful show, comparable in extent but different in several important aspects from the one held with such success at the Fair a year ago. We missed the primitives. On the other hand, there is compensation in the fact that the exhibition gives a fuller account of late developments in European and American art. The survey this time begins with the sixteenth century and, instead of ending with the eighteenth century as last year, is continued down through the nineteenth.

The committee headed by Walter Pach have been fortunate in obtaining from the Bache collection the magnificent portrait of Giuliano de' Medici by Raphael, and from the Kress collection a "Baptism of Christ" by Veronese. Also to illustrate the High Renaissance they have obtained, from a private collection, a Titian portrait of a man that undoubtedly stands as one of the peak performances of this master in human characterization.

* * *

Each gallery of the 18 has at least one or two if not more works which disclose qualities of a kind which proclaim a masterpiece. Among the early French paintings may be found, for example, a rare work of gracefulness and charm in the "Venus Disarmed" of the Fontainebleau School. One of the loveliest of the figure groups is Largilliere's small "Portrait of the Artist and His Family." The great classicists Poussin and Claude Lorrain are illustrated — Poussin notably by his "Selene and Endymion."

The French eighteenth century is striking in its representation of works such as, in museum catalogues, are familiarly listed with double stars. Watteau, for example, is seen in no less than two major subjects, his "La Danse dans un Pavillon" lent by the Cleveland Museum, and "The French Comedians"; and Boucher's "Venus Rising" is a supreme example of his baroque genius. Drouais, though one of the lesser masters, has in all probability never been represented here before by a more formal and brilliant piece than his large "Family Group." And David's "M. et Mme. Lavoisier," from the Rockefeller Institute, is a grand portrait.

The Dutch and Flemish schools, though less impressively represented than last year, each contain masterpieces, the brilliant "Mars" and "Holy Family with a Dove" by Rubens, the "Two Negro Heads" topping the list of several Van Dycks, and the powerful portrait of a "Young Man With a Cleft Chin" illustrating Rembrandt at the peak. Hals, too, is brilliantly represented by his "Michael de Wael" from the Taft Museum, among the Dutch painters, and the Metropolitan Museum's Ruisdael, "Grainfields," exhibits one of the great works of this landscapist.

* * *

The Goyas and El Grecos, in the group of Spanish paintings, provide one of the thrills of the exhibition. While El Greco's austere grandeur is missing, his religious sentiment is shown in a famous "Annunciation" and his portraiture in an admirable "Knight of Malta." Two of the half dozen Goyas which are worthy to be ranked as masterpieces are the child "Don Vincente Osorio" and the architect "Don Antonio Cuervo." "Confidences in a Park" is an outstanding example of his decorative composition.

There are some fine things in the English portrait group, which includes most of the familiar names, such as Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, and Raeburn, and which shows several of them, notably Gainsborough, in different moods. "The Cottage Door" by Gainsborough, Raeburn's "John Johnstone, His Sister and Niece" and Reynolds's "Mary Hickey" give distinction to this group; but a relatively little known Englishman, "Isaac Oliver," with his large and decorative "Henry Prince of Wales and Lord Harrington," provides the room with its most striking individual feature.

Much that is different in this year's exhibition is found in the remaining galleries. There is a small but comprehensive American picture collection, with such features as the "George Washington" by Stuart from the Mellon collection; Copley's lovely "Dorothy Quincy," Duveneck's "The Smoking Boy" and Davies' delightful "Crescendo" from the Whitney Museum—not a collection of uniform brilliance but one containing undoubted masterpieces. Eakins is well represented and so are Ryder and Sargent, though not in their best character. The French nineteenth century, however, receives an excellent showing in which both Renoir and Cézanne are represented by a dozen canvases each, and Van Gogh by seven. Corot and Daumier preceded the Impressionists, among whom Manet and Degas are well represented.

Three Plays in London

By Harold Hobson

London

"By Pigeon Post," at the Garrick Theater, is the most exciting war play that we have seen in London since the beginning of hostilities. The play is not wholly new. In fact, it comes to us with the guarantee of having amused and enthralled audiences in the last war at the same theater for more than 400 successive performances.

The plot stands up to the new conditions of warfare surprisingly well, for problems of treachery and espionage, whether worked out in terms of pigeons or parachutes, remain a fundamental of armed conflict. The tension in the library of the old French castle where the action takes place, between officers who do not, and the one officer who does, believe in the efficiency and reliability of the pigeon post is something that contemporary circumstances abundantly enable modern audiences to comprehend. Moreover, the dialogue has, I understand, in some instances, been brought up to date, and it falls on the ear with a surprisingly supple ease.

* * *

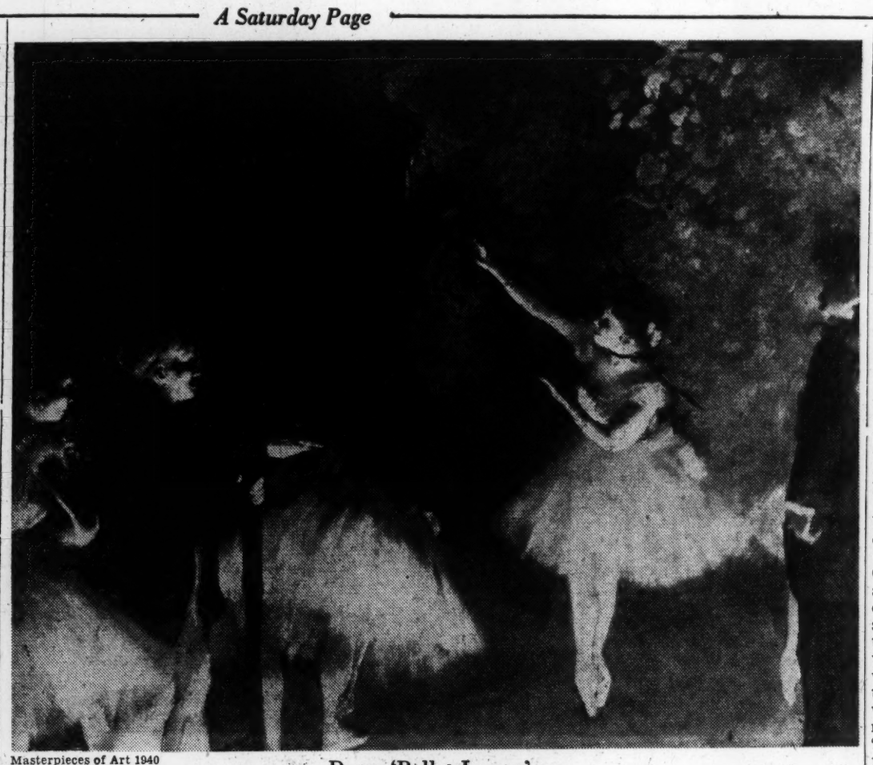
Mr. Harold Warrender, as Capt. Paul Chalfont, proves himself equal to the requirements of his desperate invasion of the German lines. Mr. Hugh Miller, as the spy, plays with his usual distinction, and meets defeat like a man of honor. Miss Jenny Dean brings to the part of Margot Latour, the susceptible general's chauffeuse, a radiant lightheartedness that illuminates the theater.

There is a good deal of lightheartedness, too, in "Present Arms," the new musical comedy now at the Prince of Wales' Theater. It has what may reasonably claim to be the prettiest chorus in London, and almost the wittiest comedians. Mr. Max Bacon and Mr. Billy Bennett are portly; Mr. Wylie Watson is lugubrious; Mr. George Gee is agile, and Mr. Max Wall is mercurial. Each of them is delightful, from Mr. Bennett reading the advertisement of the socialistic gentleman possessing his own knife and fork who would like to meet another socialistic gentleman possessing his own steak and kidney pie, to Mr. Wall dancing with such speed that the microphonic echo thoughtfully provided by the management vainly tries to keep up with him. Late in the evening, when the whole company, with that unanimity of judgment known only to musical comedies and totalitarian states, has gone to France, Miss Phyllis Monkman is introduced, and we do not weary of her company.

* * *

"Jeannie," by Aimee Stewart, at Wyndham's brings to London for the first time Miss Barbara Mullen, the daughter of Pat Mullen, whose autobiography has just been published, and who was the Man of Aran in Robert Flaherty's documentary film of that name. "Jeannie" is a simple little story of a Scottish girl who is left £200, and determines to spend it on a tour to Vienna, where she hopes to hear the "Blue Danube" played at the source. On the Continental train she meets Stanley Smith (Mr. Eric Portman), a Yorkshire commercial traveler, a kindly fellow, capable, however, of an obtuseness of behavior that sometimes hurts Jeannie.

While in Vienna she is carried off her feet by an attractive but impoverished count who believes her to be possessed of a large fortune. Mr. Albert Lieven makes this count so pleasant, so thoughtful, so full of courtesy, that it is as keen a disappointment to us as it is to Jeannie when the discovery of her poverty disillusions him. Mrs. Stewart probably felt that disappointment herself when writing the play, for she burkes the issue by bringing down the curtain before the count makes clear to Jeannie the true basis of his interest in her. A helpless surprised gesture of the hands is all that Mrs. Stewart allows us to see of the count's betrayal. Perhaps it is better so. Yet one cannot but wish that Mrs. Stewart had faced the uncomfortable question fully and fairly, to see whether there was by any manner of ingenuity a way in which this charming but poor young man could have extricated himself from the dilemma and remained a gentleman.



Masterpieces of Art 1940

Degas 'Ballet Lesson'

Painting lent by George Frelinghuysen, Jr., to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the New York World Fair

Between Seasons in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Now that musical events indoors are an increasing rarity and the outdoor season has not yet got into its stride, the air has an opportunity. Alfred Wallenstein, favorably known as 'cellist, conductor, and maker of programs, has had the wisdom to grasp that, and his WOR broadcasts have profited. Lately he introduced to this country (apparently an authentic "first time,") the distinguished incidental music that Mozart wrote for Baron Tobias von Gebler's drama "Thamos, König von Aegypten," and on the evening of the eighth his program consisted of the earlier part of Mozart's three-act opera, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail."

In the case of "Thamos" the music fell into oblivion because of the play. Mozart rightly thought well of the choruses and the instrumental interludes that he had furnished the Baron, as a letter he wrote from Vienna to his father on Feb. 15, 1783, shows: "Most heartfelt thanks for the music you have sent me. I am extremely sorry that I shall not be able to use the music of 'Thamos,' but this piece, which failed to please here, is now among the rejected works which are no longer performed. For the sake of the music alone it might possibly be given again, but that is not likely. Certainly it is a pity." Mr. Wallenstein has performed a real service in rescuing the score.

* * *

"Die Entführung" is in a different case. It has been presented continually in Europe, though mainly neglected in America. But even here it is at least a name to every student of music, and certain of the arias of the two sopranos, Constanze and Blonde, emerge in concert when a singer equipped with the requisite technic happens along. However, there's no denying the fact of neglect.

Neglect had also been the portion here of Mozart's "Così fan tutte," an enchanting opera buffa, when it was produced for the first time in America at the Metropolitan Opera House no longer ago than March 24, 1922. It is easier to understand why "Die Entführung" should be passed by. It isn't Italian opera buffa with recitatives, but German song-play with spoken dialogue. Mozart himself defined the work as a "komisches Singspiel."

Now, opera with spoken dialogue has been in disfavor in some quarters here. The Metropolitan has fought so shy of it that eventually it has taken to performing "Der Freischütz" and "Fidelio" with added recitatives, a device the clumsiness of which has given understandable offense to lovers of those works. Yet, in a large theater "Die Entführung" would probably go better in the Italian version, which possesses recitatives, than in the original German. For the original, with all its conversation, demands an intimate frame.

* * *

As a matter of fact, "Die Entführung" could best be described to the English-speaking as operetta. Indeed, one of the shrewdest of Mozart's critics has characterized it as the "most delectable of operettas," pointing out that not only the spoken dialogue, but the absence of a finale to the first of the three acts and the ending of the entire work with what was then known as a "vaudeville finale" stamp it unmistakably as operetta.

However, the score on that account is no less fascinating in its melodiousness, ingenuity, and grace, and at times the youthful composer in the ardor of his invention runs over into what is definitely the grand style. There is nothing "grander" in manner in "Don Giovanni" or "The Magic Flute" than certain arias, especially Constanze's, in "Die Entführung." Furthermore, much of this music presupposes a vocal virtuosity that we never think of in connection with operetta. And not only must the two sopranos be technicians of the first order, but so must Osmin, the comic bass, who has to vie with them in command of coloratura.

Perhaps it isn't so surprising, then, that "Die Entführung" has received scant attention in this country. Seemingly the earliest American performance was that given in Brooklyn in February, 1860, by the Operatic Circle, the language being Italian, the title used Belmonte e Constanze. The original German version turned up in New York at the German Opera House on Oct. 10, 1862. Although the Metropolitan never actually attempted "Die Entführung," even when the company could boast suitable singers, it appears that there was talk of a production nearly 40 years ago with Sembrich as Constanze and Fritzi Scheff as Blonde.

The only organization that gave "Die Entführung" a little stage currency in this country was Vladimir Rosing's Rochester (later American) Opera Company during its brief career a dozen or so years ago.

In the Wallenstein broadcast the director's sympathy with the score and his exacting musicianship made for excellence of execution, and he was well supported by an unusually capable cast of singers, comprising Genevieve Rowe (Constanze), Helen Marshall (Blonde), Hardesty Johnson (Belmonte), George Rasely (Pedrillo), and John Gurney (Osmin).

Swiss Music in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Rudolph Ganz, conducting one of the concerts of the Illinois Symphony Orchestra (June 3), made this community his debtor by devoting a considerable portion of his program to the works of Swiss composers. It was right that this should be done, for the conductor, although he is a citizen of the United States, was born at Zurich, and but few other directors of orchestras have demonstrated any interest in the music of the Swiss Yet Helvetia has produced many musicians of distinction, and a number of them—like the fourteenth-century minnesinger, Heinrich von Frauenberg—were among the early workers in European art.

With the exception of performances here and there in Germany, the modern composers of Switzerland are regrettably made known only to audiences of their own land. Honegger and Bloch, of course, are names familiar to all, but who has heard the symphonies of Brun, Munzinger, Denéréaz, Balmer, Andreae, David, Hegar? There is—or was—at least one Swiss composer whose symphonic creations evoked respect from concert-goers on this side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Ganz might well have made his program entirely Helvetian by devoting its second half to the "Tell" or the "Böcklin" symphony by Hans Huber.

* * *

The program of the concert which is the subject of this review was made up for the most part of works belonging to what may be considered the left wing of Swiss art. It was in general difficult music, and Mr. Ganz and the Illinois Symphony Orchestra earned the gratitude of the composers by playing it with skill and enthusiastic zeal. The program began with the "Prélude, Arioso et Fughetta sur le nom Bach," which Honegger arranged for orchestra from works originally composed for piano. As Honegger has put himself on record to the effect that Bach is the basis of his musical style, it is easy to understand that he would undertake the transcription of these pieces with care and reverence. Nor was their effect without pleasure on the ear.

Jean Binet, who lived for some time in America, was represented by a suite of Swiss Airs and Dances, movements that depended for their material upon folk dances and which, tricked out with some of the harmonic inventions of the left-wingers, were worth the attractive reading which conductor and orchestra gave to them. A curious creation by Conrad Beck, entitled "Innominata," was certainly not pretty music, and there must have been some who would not care to consider it music at all. Mr. Ganz had clearly gone to considerable trouble to make the composition of his compatriot acquire some clarity and significance, but—judging it by only one hearing—it seemed to be labor lost.

* * *

Towering above the other music were two of the three Psalms for soprano and orchestra by Ernest Bloch. That master wrote them more than a quarter of a century ago, but he never in later compositions showed greater power or a larger measure of inspiration than flamed in these early Psalms. Into them, too, Bloch put that Hebraic idiom that has made him an outstanding representative of Jewish art, an idiom that lends remarkable individuality to his work.

The vocal part of the Psalms—they were, respectively, the 114th and 137th—was sung by Miss Janet Fairbank. She had been heard here on previous occasions, but never with the breadth of tone or with the emotional fervidity that distinguished her singing at this concert. It was admirable work, as also was that of Mr. Ganz in bringing out the orchestral urgency and vivid color of Bloch's score. The remainder of the concert was devoted to Randall Thompson's second symphony, which had been played here two years ago.

'The American Way' In St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

The St. Louis Municipal Opera opened the summer season of out-of-doors performances with "The American Way," a play in two acts and 17 scenes, by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, with musical settings by Oscar Levant. Vincent Price and Norma Terris head the cast.

The interesting "Ballad for Americans" by Earl Robinson and John La Touche is being presented as a prologue. The solo part is sung by Arthur Kent, who also acts as narrator in the play.

"The American Way" is being presented for two weeks, to be followed, in the third week, by Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta."

The St. Louis Little Symphony gave the first of six open air concerts, June 8, in the Quadrangle of Washington University. Some 1,500 were in the audience.

Dublin's Proposed Theater

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Dublin is to have a new theater. It might be described as a three-in-one theater, because it will consists of one large building that will cover about an acre and contain three separate theaters.

The proposal is the result of the growth of the Abbey, the Gate, and the Gaelic Theater movement, all three of which have found their present quarters inadequate. More directly, it has sprung from the acquisition, some three years ago, by the Abbey directorate of the building adjoining the national playhouse. This property occupies the corner of two intersecting streets, but, when it was discovered that it would cost about £25,000 to raze the present Abbey so that the new and larger theater could be erected, the scheme was temporarily laid aside. Incidentally, the proposal stirred protest from people who argued that the existing theater had a fame which no new Abbey could inherit. As a matter of fact, the present theater, on account of its narrow stage, which is limited by a street wall at the rear, has for a long time been handicapped in its work. A larger stage is imperative but it is impossible to obtain by encroaching on the auditorium, and that in turn cannot be extended as it opens onto Abbey Street.

Similarly, the Gate Theater has proved too small for its audience, which is increasing so rapidly that the present run of a fortnight for each production will shortly have to be extended to three weeks. Such extension would prove uneconomic in the case of plays which failed to appeal, and it would also reduce the number of works staged each season. On several occasions, when a play has proved extremely popular, it has had to be retained even beyond three weeks. For example, "Julius Caesar" ran four weeks. "Victoria Regina" and "Night Must Fall," with five weeks each, dislocated the season's plans. A theater, seating 1,000, would meet all demands made by the popularity of a production, and in such a theater an occasional extended run of three weeks would not interfere with the program.

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In the case of the Gaelic Theater, in which the Government is particularly interested, present quarters are the Peacock Theater, the tiny playhouse seating 102 built within the Abbey. Certain amateur organizations and one or two quasi-professional companies, which make periodical productions, also use the Peacock and they are experiencing difficulties similar to those of the Gaelic Theater, which, like the Abbey, is in receipt of annual government subsidy.

With each theater requiring larger space and without the wherewithal to provide new theaters, the idea of purchasing the entire block, of which the Abbey is a small part, suggested itself. The Government was consulted and found to be sympathetic. Accordingly, designs were prepared and these were recently submitted for its approval to the Government which has agreed to furnish the necessary funds for the purchase of the site and the buildings thereon, as well as for the construction of the new building. Whether or not this money will be in the form of a grant or a loan is not stated.

The new building will front on the river and all entrances to each theater will be on the quay. It is suggested that it be named the National Theater Building as each of the three occupying groups constitutes, in its own way, a part of the National Theater movement. Incidentally, it was recently suggested that the name of the Gate Theater be changed to that of the Arts Theater. The suggestion, which was made to the Gate Theater Company, was, however, rejected.

When the new theater building is erected, the suggestion will possibly be considered again in order to give separate identity to the present Gate Theater Productions, sponsored by Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir, and to the Longford Productions, under the management of the Earl of Longford. Both of these companies will, it is expected, share the new theater as they now share the Gate. The third theater will be chiefly devoted to drama in Gaelic, but it will also be at the disposal of those other groups which now use the Peacock. Finally, there is ballet for which there is an increasing demand in this country. This, too, is a native movement, which requires stage space. The three ballet companies now in Dublin will also be accommodated in the Gaelic playhouse.

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There is no mention of a concert hall of which there is need in Dublin, but it is hoped that the Dublin Municipal Council will follow the example of similar bodies in Great Britain and erect a hall to meet all the requirements of musical organizations. The recent Feis Ceoil had to hold its various competitions in two buildings and in a church, and the hall, in which the prize winners concert was held, was too small to accommodate all those who sought admission. Up to a few years ago, the Dublin Philharmonic Orchestra made a great effort to survive but the hiring of one of the local larger theaters proved too costly and it had to be disbanded.

The Government is being urged to facilitate an immediate start on construction and not to wait until after the war when materials might be cheaper. It is stated that, once begun, the demolition of existing buildings on the site could be carried out in three months and the new structure be ready for occupation within a year.

The Florence Festival

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

Among the departures in music which the Fascist regime has inaugurated, there is one which has, since its first year, met with considerable success, not only in Italy but in foreign opinion the world over: the "Maggio musicale fiorentino." This great music celebration owes its success in part to the good fortune of having as its seat the birth place of Dante, the city which has been rightly called the Athens of Italy, that prodigious city which brings together so many art treasures and which lies in the midst of a natural setting of grace and beauty.

The "Maggio" is an unusual fete, by reason of its special and Italian character. Since its beginning (1933) the festival, conceived by Carlo Delcroix, has justified the ambitions of its originators. It is different first of all, as I have just said, because of the character of the city which shelters it, a city which was the cradle of the arts, which during the Renaissance was transformed into a field of rivalry where there was a constant alternation of dramatic event—the "trionfi carnascialeschi (carnival triumphs), the rites of spring, popular fetes of all sorts. Through the "Camerata dei Bardi" (the Bardi Group) the city gave birth to modern opera, which saw the light of day, through the studies of the tiny group of artists who frequented the Bardi palace, at the end of the sixteenth century.

Since the first "Maggio," opera has been presented to Florence not only by means of examples representing the most notable stages of its development, but by choosing from among them those above all which represent the outstanding achievements in this medium, without considering their popular appeal. For none can pretend nowadays that the popularity of a work of art has any direct relation to its genuine value, otherwise we should be forced to admit that "Pagliacci," for example, is of greater importance than Monteverdi's "Orfeo" or "Pelléas et Mélisande." There are added each time contemporary Italian operas never before produced, and other old operas neglected for centuries.

* * *

The 1940 "Maggio" was inaugurated the evening of April 28 (for under the circumstances May becomes a month of six weeks which includes a bit of April and a slice of June!) with a magnificent performance of Rossini's "Semiramide," an opera almost forgotten today, which had the benefit of the superb conducting of Tullio Serafin. The second opera presented was "The Magic Flute" by Mozart, conducted by Gui, which had a tremendous success (Mozart commences, after long years of indifference to him, to meet with a very favorable reception from the Italian public).

Between these two operas, there was a concert, also conducted by Gui, with the assistance of the municipal chorus of Budapest. In the course of the concert we heard the "Psalmus Hungaricus" by Kodàly. Another concert program was reserved for Haydn's "Creation."

* * *

The operas which will follow are Puccini's "Turandot," "Elisir d'amore" by Donizetti, "Acis and Galatea" by Handel, "Dido and Aeneas" by Purcell (it is worth noting that Handel and Purcell are presented to the Italian public for the first time as composers of opera), Busoni's "Turandot," Verdi's "Traviata," and "Boris Godounoff" which will be given for the first time outside Soviet Russia in its original version and with instrumentation by Moussorgsky. Finally, there will be an opera by the young composer Luigi Dallapiccola, entitled "Volo di notte," the book of which is taken from the novel by the aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, and consequently makes a thoroughly modern drama. This opera, partly by reason of the vivid individuality of its composer, who stands out more every day as one of the most interesting musicians in present-day Europe, and partly through the choice of subject, promises to be one of the most noteworthy events of the year in lyric music.

Such is the sixth "Maggio musicale fiorentino," which sums up to a total of 37 performances taking place in 40 days and mobilizing a total of 4,000 persons: singers, conductors of orchestras and choruses, musicians, technicians of all sorts and in large numbers.

New Hope's Art Week

By Dorothy Grafly

New Hope, Pa.

The New Hope art colony is putting its exhibition program on a broader basis this year by recognizing for the first time in a show all their own, artists who are affiliated neither with the newly organized New Hope Art Associates or with the long established body, the Phillips Mill.

Opened by Mayor Magill of New Hope, the "Community Art Show" is housed in the Town Hall, and admits to art fellowship everyone from the unattached painter who may exhibit in shows of national caliber to the Sunday artist and out-and-out amateur.

Thus for the first time in the history of this thriving Bucks County art colony all its art citizens are being given the opportunity to present their work to the public.

The "Community Art Show" also opened New Hope's Art Week, extending from June 8 to June 16 and featuring two other art displays as well, the June exhibition at the New Hope Art Associates Gallery, facing the Bucks County Playhouse in the center of town, and the traditional Phillips Mill show.

While the latter is still the more formal, with more of a salon flavor, and an exhibiting personnel overlapping that of the New Hope Art Associates, the Associates gain in effectiveness through lighter, more modernized quarters, and the forthright unpretentiousness of their display.

Embracing a little of everything, including oils, watercolors, black and whites, sculpture, and photography, the June exhibition, like its predecessors in the winter months, picks out one member as the "man of the month." This time it is Robert B. Moyer, Philadelphia-born painter better known in New York by virtue of a recent one-man show.

Trained as a theater designer, Mr. Moyer reveals a strong decorative bent in his appreciation for flat painted surfaces, and in such an intense color organization in turquoise green, burnt orange, blue and yellow green as "Decor for Carnival." Extremely versatile in handling of subject matter, he tackles everything from a satiric self-portrait to a delicate high-keyed still-life by a window.

Another high-light of the Associates' exhibition is a self-portrait by Faye Swengel, catching the image in a small oval mirror topped by a peacock feather and hung on a raw board wall.

In the Phillips Mill salon the old guard, including Edward W. Redfield, Daniel Garber, and John Folinsbee, are more to the fore, although new activity is evident there, also. Outstanding are "Storm over Jericho," a painting by Charles Child, and an admirable piece of sculpture, "Pennsylvania Farm Wife" by Charles Rudy. Interesting and provocative as experiments are color sketches made by Paul Froelich through the windshield of his car while riding in Bucks County.

At the Community show, canvases to be noted are "Walnut Tree" by John Sharp, "Spanish Moss"—another tree study, lush where its colleague is bare—by Paul Crosthwaite, Pemberton Ginther's worker in a tan shirt, and a Negro head by Stanley M. Wright.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STARTS FRIDAY — TRANS LUX — the MYSTIC CIRCLE MURDERS — BETTY COMPSON — ROBT. FISKE — PLUS LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER — GARY COOPER — FRANCHOT TONE

KEITH MEMORIAL — 2nd WEEK — ANNA NEAGLE — RAY MILLAND — IRENE — Plus NEW 2nd Feature! BEYOND TOMORROW — CHAS. WINNINGER • JEAN PARKER — New "INFORMATION PLEASE"

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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By Philomena Crooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Duluth, Minn.

"John is failing in reading," said the teacher to his mother. "And he is barely keeping up to the third grade standard in English and spelling. To cover the humiliation of his defeat, John has adopted a flippant, almost saucy, manner that is not a good influence on other boys and girls."

Mrs. Scott sighed with discouragement. She knew the teacher's words were true.

"If I only knew how to help him at home with his work," said Mrs. Scott. "When he was in the second grade, I asked him to bring his reader home. In the evening I tried to work with him. But John insisted that what I did, wasn't the way that he was being taught in school."

The teacher smiled. "He was learning the mechanics of reading then and it was difficult for an outsider to do much remedial work at that stage. But John is now in the third grade where reading must become a tool for him to use in his subsequent work. And you can help him a great deal, if you will."

Mrs. Scott's face lighted with encouragement. "I'll gladly do anything I can," she promised.

"Is there anything that your son is especially interested in?" was the teacher's question.

Mrs. Scott thought for a minute. "Mr. Scott and I both noticed the interest he displayed in ships, after a trip we took across one of the Great Lakes last summer. He had so many questions that we had to ask him to forget about boats for a while."

"Then why not use John's interest in water transportation to help him in reading. That is what we are doing in school. By using real life situations, we arouse the child's curiosity. Then in order to find the answers, he must read."

The idea appealed to Mrs. Scott. "How would I carry out such a plan?" she asked.

The teacher took a book from her desk.

"This book is written by a recognized authority in education. You will find it interesting and helpful. It will show you how to proceed. I will collect a few books on ships which John can take home with him."

Based on Sound Pedagogy

The educational book proved very interesting to Mrs. Scott and she had soon mapped out a program of study for John and herself.

First her son was given a test to find where he needed the most help. As John read from a book having a very simple vocabulary, Mrs. Scott answered questions such as these—Is John

1. Easily recognizing words?
2. Pronouncing them clearly?
3. Having difficulty with beginnings or endings of words?
4. Reading with too low a tone?
5. Or too high pitched a tone?

The second part of the test consisted of asking John to tell in his own words what he had read. This simple test revealed to John's mother the cause of his seeming inability to read. Knowing this, she could apply helpful remedial work.

During the first session of the "research bureau," which the reading activity was called, John and his mother conferred on what they would like to learn about ships. These questions were written in a notebook.

The hour after the evening meal on school nights was chosen for study. The time was divided into 40 minutes for reading and discussion and the remaining 20 minutes of the hour for what, in the educational field, is called the activity period. Each hour's work was carefully planned with definite objectives to be attained. The kitchen was used to provide quiet for John and his mother and so as not to interfere with the rest of the family's recreation.

The lesson consisted of daily questions, which John must use reference books to find information to answer. For instance,

1. What makes a steamer go?
2. Who invented the steamboat?
3. When was iron used in making boats?

And at another time,

1. Name the kinds of boats now in use.
2. How much does it cost to cross the Atlantic Ocean going from New York, to Bergen, Norway?
3. Name three large steamship companies?

During the time John was finding his information, there was quiet in the kitchen. At first his mother was asked for a great deal of help on hard words but as his interest grew, John became proud of his own growing ability to recognize new words from the context of the sentences.

Following the study period, John told his mother what he had learned in answer to the questions.

Mrs. Scott found herself becoming very interested in acquiring nautical information. The evening the compass was studied and its influence on world development, Mr. Scott happened to come to the kitchen for a glass of water, and remained to join in the discussion. From then on he became an interested contributor. Soon big brother left his favorite radio program and formed a fourth member of the discussion group.

The discussion was followed by an activity, still retaining the thread of continuity in subject material.

John composed his own stories on ships, and with a ten-cent store printing set, printed them on white wrapping paper. This was a great aid in making him realize his need for studying spelling.

Other Activities

Another evening there was great fun and rivalry in trying to make recognizable ships from wrapping paper.

To show John what shuffle board—the game played by passengers on ship-deck was—Mr. Scott made a set of wooden pushers and discs. The family had great fun with this.

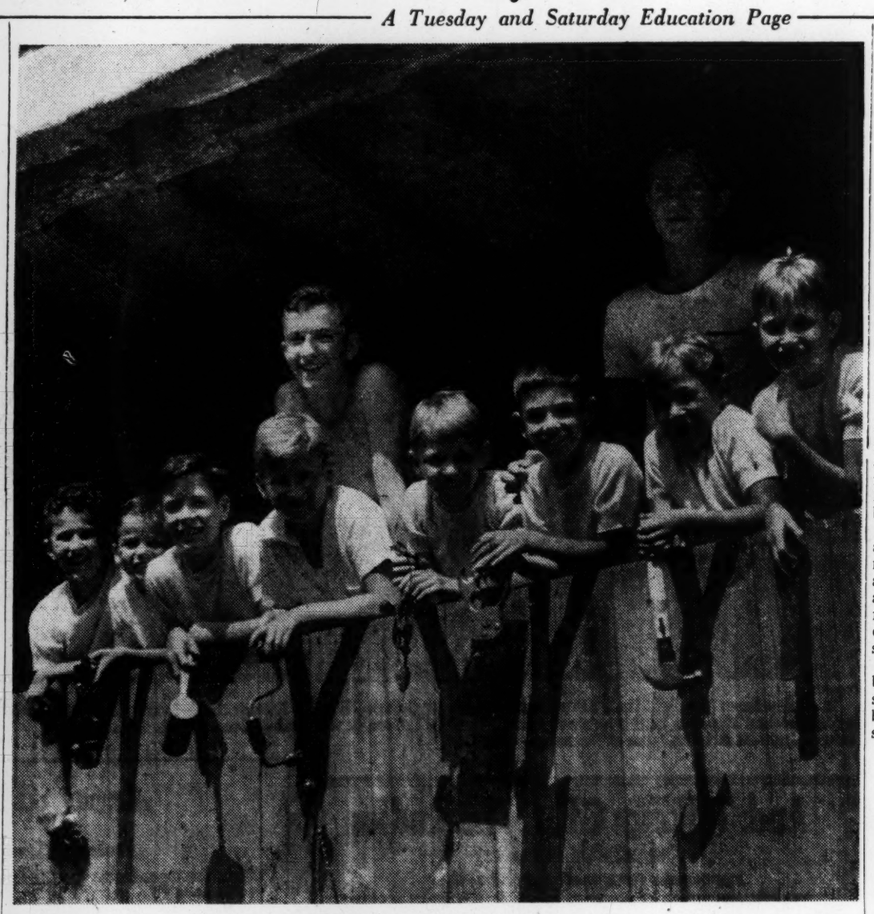
Mr. Scott was in the furniture business, so he brought home window shade sample material which was used to make scrapbooks on boats.

One day big brother asked his mother if he could plan the activity period. That evening he showed the tablet of telegram blanks which he had brought home. As a dear friend was then on the ocean on a trip to South America, Mr. Scott offered to send the cleverest written telegram as a radiogram to her. Mrs. Scott was very pleased when hers was chosen by the family and sent.

The next visit to school proved a pleasant occasion for Mrs. Scott. John was reported to be well on his way to becoming a good reader. But what was more important, his attitude had changed toward school, teacher, and fellow students.

Mrs. Scott had a pleasant feeling as she walked home. Nothing had ever drawn the family so close before. The boys were experiencing the joy of their father's companionship and interest, while he was knowing his sons as individuals.

Note: The educational book mentioned is "Learning the Three R's" by Gertrude Hildreth, and published by the Educational Publishers. Parents, are you taking time to read some of the modern books on how to teach? Besides the books supplied Mrs. Scott by the teacher, others were obtained from the public library and literature from local travel agencies.—Education Editor.



A Jolly Grin Eight Boys Wide

This row of smiles looks as if a good time were being had by all. Perhaps the abundance of tools means that some real carpentry work has been going on inside the barn, but certainly the gentlemen do not look overworked. Small boys do love to run in a pack, and the summer camp is a splendid way in which to enable them to do so while yet teaching them to "gang up" constructively. This octet of grins with the two supporting counselors behind is at The Toltecs camp, Weston, Conn.

English Department Holds an Annual 'Field Day'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peekskill, N. Y.

A unique experiment in the field of high school English, initiated last year by the Peekskill High School department of English, proved so successful that it was repeated again this year. Termed an English Field Day, the project recently brought together for conferences and activities over 1,000 interested students and teachers from 45 eastern New York State and Long Island high schools.

The purposes of this activity as set forth by its originators are four fold. By bringing together those students who are particularly active in the various phases of language and literature, it is believed that a great emphasis can be brought to bear upon our native language; that the various departments in the language arts fields can be brought into closer communion; that an opportunity for students of many schools in varied communities to compare their accomplishments can be provided; and lastly, that individual students can be stimulated to further activity through the exchange of ideas and information.

Non-Competitive Where Possible

Wherever possible, non-competitive activities are emphasized in the program. Prominent authors, editors, and other workers in the language field who come as guests and chairmen are asked to mingle informally with the students and to contribute from their experience or knowledge as they wish or can.

The program for the Field Day includes almost every language activity known to our American schools. Beginning at about 10 o'clock, meetings are scheduled through the remainder of the morning and through the afternoon in such a manner that the boys and girls are able to attend on the average of three. The following list of the activities from which they may choose:

NON-COMPETITIVE: Armchair Reading of Verse; Journalism Round Table; Student Librarian Round Table; Creative Writing Round Table; Choric Speaking; Modern Book Discussion Round Table; Book Collector's Conference; Forum; Vocabulary Round Table; Magazine Round Table; Motion Picture Round Table; Reading Clinic; Radio Round Table; Ballad Singing Group.

COMPETITIVE: Debate Tournament; Journalism Competitions; Spelling Bee; Grammar Bee; Vocabulary Bee; Public Speaking Competition; Fiction Readers' Information Contest; Stage Make-up Contest; One Act Play Tournament.

Most of these meetings consist of a presentation of material by the chairman, followed by group discussion. Our experience has showed the students' ability to carry on an intelligent and enlightening "give and take" with chairmen whose "names" a decade or so ago would have over-awed more mature groups than high school students.

Performance The Aim

Where competition is unavoidable, every effort is made to maintain a healthy spirit of cheerful rivalry with the emphasis placed upon performance rather than goal. Some of the competitions are held in direct connection with the Round Tables while those, such as the One Act Play Tournament, run throughout the day.

The purpose underlying this Field Day, of course, is to bring home to students the fact that their language and literature is a vital, living thing. Each activity included must have a direct connection with the present or future life of the student as a useful member of his nation or community. Only when this concept of language has seeped through the nation's schools, will the study of English language and literature come to occupy the dominant position in the curriculum which is its natural place.

Guiding the Child: Letters From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boys Like to Do It, Too

Michigan

Dear Editor:

Many mothers would like to teach their children a simple method of sewing. I would like to pass along my experience. In January, 1934, the Ladies' Home Journal put out a pattern called Dolly Daily Doings "Make It Yourself Dept." for 25 cents. It included a complete wardrobe, material to buy, how much goods each piece required, also all instruction any child could follow old enough to read and sew at all.

My little girl was rather small at the time, so I made a few articles and laid it away. A few weeks ago my little girl found it and so much joy has come from using it. I know other little girls and their brothers will enjoy it also.

I have found boys enjoy sewing as much as girls if not teased or made to think it "Sissy." All useful activity is progress over limitation and my husband sewed for many friends when in the army who could not sew their stripes of service on, etc.

Both children can sew or embroider and both can play ball, swim, skate, play football, and basketball. Happy day for the new spring wardrobe for dolly.

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

Patterns for doll clothes are sold by several of the regular pattern agencies and illustrated in the pattern books, in case some of you would like to know.—Education Editor.

An Ex-Teacher Now a Parent

Illinois

Dear Friends:

It is surprising how difficult it seems for parents to accept the teacher as another person just like the next-door neighbor. Some look up to her because they feel she has more education though she could just as well have sat across the aisle from the parent when that person went to school. Because she chose school teaching to housekeeping should not make her superior (or inferior, either!).

If the parent could just invite the teacher to dinner or for a drive in the country as she would a neighbor, how happily the whole situation might end! One mother asked a group of teachers to drop in when convenient after school one evening. While they were there they were asked into the kitchen where they were seated on stools, kitchen chairs, etc., to watch the very young son perform some stunts with his chemistry set. He had an old pan which was his to use in cooking up his "batches of stuff" as he called them. The acts that boy performed held all amazed for to all the teachers he was a rather spoiled, indolent chap content with just barely "getting by." The mother, however, knew the boy was bright and would work if interested, and she chose this way of showing the teachers. That boy's problem was solved that evening in that kitchen for the teachers realized the mother was a much more likeable person than they had ever imagined. They knew, also, how to appeal to a boy's interest no matter what subject they were trying to teach him.

Incidentally someone somehow concocted hot chocolate which all drank together with the boy and mother. Her only material preparation had been a cake, but an enlightenment had taken place. The child in his frank conversation revealed the interests of other "problem" children which were also helpful in handling them.

Another mother had such a happy way of coming around after school with the statement that she was driving to the country for eggs or to a neighboring town for a puppy for her child and wouldn't Miss So-and-So like to go along for the ride. It is true it did take some of her time to stop at school and no doubt she chose that time which must have been very inconvenient for her since it was so near her dinner hour, purposely to afford some pleasure for the teacher, but she was amply repaid. Without ever mentioning the fact as to the progress her child was making, that information was gladly given and many a problem was solved on those drives with both teacher and mother collaborating.

If the parent must make the call after school do not be afraid to take a little time to visit. If quilts, glass, recipes, or antiques are the chief interest, talk of that for one of those hobbies may be that of the teacher. If so, invite her to your home, take her to exhibits, shops in near-by towns.

It is safe to say that the parent who can make a friend of the teacher as a person, not as some professional demagogue, has gone a long way toward solving the problem of teacher-parent relationship.

(Mrs.) A. S.

A Saturday Column

For a Free Radio

I believe that a free radio and a free democracy are inseparable; that we cannot have a controlled radio and retain a democracy; that when a free radio goes, so also goes free speech, free press, freedom of worship, and freedom of education.

—David Sarnoff, President of R. C. A.

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Brooklyn Proves Mettle Downing Cincinnati to Take Full Game Lead in Race

Top Teams in American League All Win Contests

By the Associated Press

The test of a champion is what is sometimes called "winning when the chips are down."

The Brooklyn Dodgers loaded up with Joe Medwick in left field yesterday and passed their examination magna cum laude, shutting out the reigning Cincinnati Reds 2-0 and taking a full game lead in the National League's race. Luke Hamlin pitched two-hit ball.

The margin of victory wasn't overwhelming and the clubs will have to do a lot more skirmishing to establish any real superiority. Of the nine games they have played together, the Dodgers have won five.

The fracas was the first of a four-game series at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, and drew a crowd of 27,000 fans, 10,000 of them Ladies Day guests.

Leaders Triumph

While the Reds and Dodgers were trying to straighten out the National League tangle, the leaders in the American League took one step forward in unison. The Boston Red Sox, who are supposed to be weak in pitching, stifled the Chicago White Sox 5-1 in a night game with Dennis Galehouse holding Chicago to seven scattered hits.

The Cleveland Indians showed they are a dangerous lot, whether happy or not, by crushing the Philadelphia Athletics 8-0 on the two-hit hurling of Johnny Allen. Allen came within five outs of a no-hit game, losing it on a single by Sam Chapman in the eighth.

Hal Newhouser rationed the Washington Senators on five safeties as the Detroit Tigers slammed out a 10—1 victory on 13 hits, and the New York Yankees exploded a 17-hit barrage against the St. Louis Browns to win 12—3 in a night game. Charley Keller had a perfect night at bat, hitting two home runs, a triple and a single.

14 Night Games

The Browns also announced they had obtained permission to play 14 night games at home this season instead of the seven to which other clubs in both major leagues are limited. Whether this was the first step toward a general letdown of the restrictions on night ball will be known when the National League meets next month. Sam Breadon is expected to ask the same privilege for the Cardinals.

The Cards, handled for the first time by their new manager, Billy Southworth, made a triumphal bow in the East by beating the Philadelphia Phillies 6-2. Bob Bowman went the route, as evidence of the new system, although he gave up 10 hits.

The New York Giants chalked up their seventh-consecutive victory and kept their finger in the senior circuit's pennant palaver by outscoring the Pittsburgh Pirates 8-6.

Bees Sell Lopez

The Boston Bees downed the Chicago Cubs for the first time this year, 4-2, on the four-hit hurling of Dick Errickson. It was the fourth-straight victory for Errickson, who has yet to be beaten.

After these latter two games, a trade was announced that sent veteran catcher Al Lopez of the Bees to the Pittsburgh Pirates for catcher Ray Berres and a considerable sum of cash, probably $25,000 or $35,000.

The deadline for trading, except through waivers, is midnight tonight.

Ten Seniors Get Western Honor Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Five Big Ten football players are among those selected to receive the Western Conference Medal for "greatest proficiency in athletics and scholastic work" in 1940.

The medal is awarded by the conference to the senior at each school selected by his Athletic Board for the distinction.

The 1940 winners include Martin Levit, Chicago; Frank E. Richart, Illinois; Robert I. Hoke, Indiana; Andrew John Kantor, Iowa; James Rae, Michigan; Harold Van Every, Minestota; John T. Ryan, Northwestern; Esco Sarkkinen, Ohio State; Richard Carter Potter, Purdue, and Ralph H. Moeller, Wisconsin.

Ryan, who graduates with an A-minus average, Van Every, Sarkkinen, Potter, and Moeller all were varsity football players; Van Every and Sarkkinen have been named on All-America teams; and Moeller was captain of the 1939 Wisconsin team. Levit was his school's baseball captain, Richart was a member of the Illinois varsity golf team, Hoke a member of Indiana's distinguished track team, Kantor a member of the Iowa baseball team, and Rae was Michigan's basketball captain and a letter winner in track.

The Conference Medal dates to 1914 and the early professed support of education emphasis on athletics by Conference Directors. The original design for the medal was created by R. Tait McKenzie, distinguished sculptor.

Western Conference coaching staffs include several who were winners of the medal as undergraduates. Bernie Bierman, Minnesota football coach, was a recipient at Minnesota in 1916, and H. O. "Fritz" Crisler of Michigan at Chicago in 1922. Minnesota football coaches, George Hauser and Marshall Wells, received the medal in 1918 and 1934. Earl Martineau and Ernie McCoy of the Michigan football staff were winners at Minnesota and Michigan in 1924 and 1929.

Otto Vogel, Iowa baseball coach, won the award at Illinois in 1923; Wally Roettger, Illinois baseball coach, was a winner in 1924; Larry Snyder, Ohio State track coach, was a winner in 1925; and W. P. "Dutch" Fehring, Purdue, baseball coach, received the honor in 1934.

Philly Player In First Place With .354 Mark

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox have made the American League hitting race practically shockproof by keeping four of their number among the 10 leaders and Lou Finney on top, but the National League is furnishing enough ups and downs for everybody.

This week Merrill May, third baseman of the Philadelphia Phillies, zoomed right out in front with a .354 average, 33 points better than last Saturday when he wasn't even among the leaders.

In the last two weeks May has skyrocketed from .274 and there's no way to tell if he's yet reached his ceiling. His sensational performance overshadowed the hitting of all the other major league sluggers, although the New York Giants' Joe Moore, Brooklyn's Dixie Walker and Cincinnati's Frank McCormick all spurted.

Hank Danning of the Giants was the chief victim of May's big march, dropping 13 points to .339 and skidding from first to fourth among the National League hitters.

Finney, who had a .368 percentage in leading the American League a week ago, managed to increase this to .379 during the week.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
May, Philadelphia	36	127	19	45	.354
Moore, New York	41	165	36	58	.351
Walker, Brooklyn	25	127	20	44	.346
Danning, New York	42	165	25	56	.339
Gustine, Pittsburgh	33	116	17	39	.336
Ross, Boston	41	156	29	51	.327
P. McCormick, Cin.	49	200	37	65	.325
Leiber, Chicago	43	162	23	52	.321
Gleeson, Chicago	33	122	18	39	.320
Fletcher, Pittsburgh	42	146	26	46	.315

American League

Finney, Boston	39	177	31	67	.379
Radcliff, St. Louis	47	184	24	68	.370
Cramer, Boston	44	198	29	70	.354
Appling, Chicago	50	192	30	66	.344
Wright, Chicago	50	204	31	70	.343
McCosky, Detroit	14	166	35	57	.343
Mack, Cleveland	51	182	23	60	.330
Williams, Boston	44	170	40	56	.329
Travis, Washington	39	149	21	49	.329
Foxx, Boston	44	165	38	54	.327

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 14

International League

Jersey City 3-6, Rochester 2-3.
Baltimore 10-6, Buffalo 0-1.
Syracuse 7, Montreal 1.
Toronto 5, Newark 2.

American Association

Columbus 8, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 6, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 12, St. Paul 8.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 2, San Diego 1.
Sacramento 6, Hollywood 3.
Portland 9, Oakland 8.
San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 1.

Texas League

Beaumont 1, Shreveport 0 (10 innings).
Dallas at Fort Worth, postponed.
San Antonio 4, Houston 3.
Oklahoma City 4, Tulsa 3.

Southern Association

Nashville 14, Knoxville 7.
New Orleans at Birmingham, postponed.
Atlanta 8, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 7-2, Little Rock 6-3 (first 10 innings).

Eastern League

Hartford 3, Williamsport 1.
Scranton 5-2, Albany 2-3.
Binghamton 10, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Elmira 5-2, Springfield 2-0.

Joe Medwick is the only player who ever made five hits in a big league night game. . . He did it June 4 against the Dodgers. . . Frank McCormick of the Reds celebrated his 27th birthday June 9 by hitting a home run, a double and three singles in a twin bill. . . Look for Kiki Cuyler and Lefty O'Doul to be back in the majors as pilots soon. G. M. R. H.

Up and Over the Cross-Bar

Topical

British women have put their athletics over with great success. Here's a lady who's put herself over successfully. Hence the fame of the name—Dorothy Odham, British Empire high jump champion and holder of the British record with 5ft. 5in.

And Talking Of... The Ladies

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-one Years of Track

LONDON—Today this column celebrates, in a quiet sort of way, a "coming of age" which has escaped general notice—the twenty-first anniversary of Women's Track and Field Athletics in Britain. For it was in 1919 that the ladies here began to row, jump, and throw seriously, as their American cousins had been doing for some years previously.

The World War gave Britain's fair sex its first real opportunity to enter fields of strenuous activity formerly regarded as the preserve of the male. And one earnest of feminine determination to utilize this new-found freedom was the first public appearance here—in 1919—of women and girls in shorts, tunics, and spiked shoes, intent upon enjoying serious athletic competition, no matter what their critics might say.

Well, their critics said plenty. Kept on saying it. But the ladies just smiled, the way that ladies do, and followed their own line. Which led straight through all opposition to the point of maturity reached today, when women's athletics are firmly established as a worth-while phase of international sport, accepted by one and all.

Raised Standard

How strikingly the feminine standard of performance has been raised in 21 years you can gauge for yourself from the fact that the winner of the last Olympic 100-meter championship for women (Helen Stephens, U. S. A.) covered the distance in 11.5s.—a time that represents faster traveling than the average male sprinter of ordinary athletic club standard can accomplish and is more than half a second faster than the return (12s.) by T. E. Burke, U. S. A., when he won the first men's Olympic sprint final at Athens in 1896. It seems, on the evidence of the clock, that Helen could have given Burke five yards' start and a beating.

Admittedly, Helen Stephens—with her masculine style of running action and exceptionally suitable build for sprinting—stands out as an exception. But exceptions are held to prove rules, and the one she proves, I submit, is that women athletes are an increasingly remarkable proposition, with levels of attainment steadily drawing nearer to those the men left behind only after a good many years of competition.

Comparison

At present, over 100 meters, the world's record for men is 1.3s. faster than that for women. Meaning that, in a theoretical race between the holders of the two, the man could give the woman about 10 yards start and just win, if both ran at the top of their form. This is, perhaps, a slightly comforting thought for the sterner sex.

However, these are merely academic considerations, for there has never been any question of women's striving to emulate the feats of men or to compete with men. Feminine athletics have been developed purely and simply for the benefit and enjoyment of women and girls and great care and discretion have been exercised by the organizers to ensure that participants do not overtax their physical resources.

Thus the maximum distance over which they race officially on the track is one mile, the obstacles over which they hurdle are lower than those negotiated by men, and they use lighter implements than men for throwing the discus, throwing the javelin and putting the weight.

In Ancient Greece

Now, although the entire tale of organized Track and Field sport for British women is covered by the period between the end of the World War and the start of the present European combat, the history of women's athletics goes a great deal further back. In fact, I suppose you might say it goes back to the time of those Spartan lassies who, according to Stoddart, the Greek historian, "were early taught in running and wrestling, and in the throwing of the javelin and discuss. . ."

Lycurgus included athletics for these damsels in his political system, and if your classics are as good as mine (after looking the thing up) you will recall that Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, was recorded as the first victor in the Games founded in honor of Hera by Hippodamia after Pelops had defeated her father in the famous chariot-race. There were three contests for young ladies at this festival and the course was a sixth of a stadium shorter than that covered by the men. A stade being 185 meters.

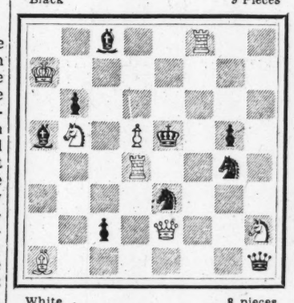
The fair competitors ran, we are told, with their hair unbound, and were attired in tunics of knee-length which left the right shoulder bare.

Chess — *By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 15, 1940
Problem No. 2253
By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



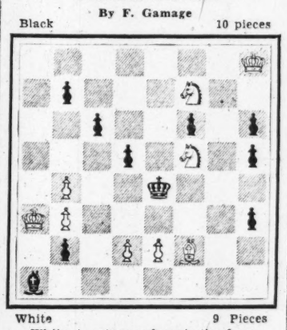
White 8 pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Correspondence Chess League of America Bulletin, March, 1938. Considered by A. C. White to be "one of the world's best two-movers.")

Problem No. 2254
By F. Gamage

Black 10 pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

(Tidskrift for Schack, 1909. Six model mates! Those who find three-movers easy will have no trouble with this.)

Solutions to Problems

No 2251. Q-B5

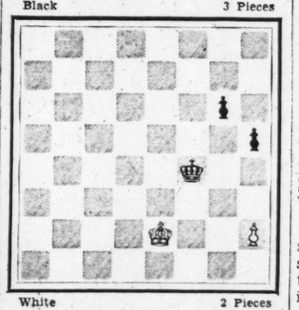
No. 2252			
	1	Q-KKt7	K-Q4
	2	Q-Q7	
	1		K-Kt4
	2	Q-Kt7	

End-Game No 515. White wins: 1 P-K4, Q-Q7ch; 2 K-Kt6, Q-K7ch; 3 KxP, PxP; 4 B-Kt7, Q-R7; 5 B-B8, QxPch; 6 Kt-R5ch, K-K4; 7 B-B6ch, and wins. If 2 . . . Q-Q6ch; 3 KxP PxP; 4 KtxP and wins. If 1 . . . PxP; 2 Kt-B5ch, KxKt; 3 KtxPch and wins.

End-Game No 514. Move Black P back to QR5. White draws: 1 R-QR8, K-Kt6; 2 K-Q3, P-R6; 3 R-Kt8ch, K-R7; 4 K-B3, and Black can no longer win. The actual continuation was 1 R-B8ch, K-Kt7; 2 R-Kt8ch, R-Kt7; 3 R-B8ch, K-Kt8; 4 R-Kt8ch, R-Kt7; 5 R-QR8? R-Kt6ch; 6 K-Q4, P-R6; 7 K-B4, K-Kt7; 8 R-R8, R-B6ch, and White resigned.

End-Game No. 516

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Marshall-Schlechter, San Sebastian, 1911. Actually Black only drew, but the win is only a matter of five or six moves. The reader should try to visualize the win without moving the pieces.)

Notes

Suburban chess groups are by no means rare, although they seldom get much publicity. There are a number such organizations in Plainfield, Englewood, Rahway, and other New Jersey cities near New York and now chess players in Nassau County, Long Island, New York, are organizing, with representatives from Freeport, Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, Seaford and North Merrick.

The awarding of special prizes for the most brilliant game, and the best played game beginning with P-K4, donated by W. K. Wimsatt and I. S. Turover, both of Washington, D. C., is the only piece of unfinished business in connection with the championship tournament concluded last month in New York. The judges, Harold M. Phillips, Herman Helms, and H. R. Bigelow, have 13 games to consider for the brilliancy prize, and 3 for the best played game beginning with P-K4.

This is by far the most important game played in the championship. Had Fine not blundered, he would have become the new champion, and might have won in addition one of the two special prizes.

Two Knights Defense

Fine White	Reshevsky Black	Fine White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	33 Q-Q5	QR-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	34 K-Kt2	QxQch
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	35 KtxQ	R-R7ch
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	36 R-B2	RxRch
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	37 KxR	K-B2
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	38 P-B4	P-QR4
7 PxP	PxP	39 P-Kt3	R-K
8 B-K2	P-KR3	40 P-QR3	R-QB
9 Kt-KB3	P-K5	41 Kt-B3	K-K3
10 Kt-K5	B-Q3	42 K-K3	K-K4
11 P-B4	Q-B2	43 K-Q3	R-QKt
12 Castles	Castles	44 Kt-Kt5	R-Qch
13 Kt-QB3	BxKt	45 K-B2	P-R4
14 PxB	QxP	46 P-QKt4	PxP
15 P-Q4	PxPep	47 PxP	P-R5
16 QxP	Kt-Kt5	48 P-B5	PxP
17 B-B4	Q-B4ch	49 PxP	K-Q4
18 K-R	Kt-B7ch	50 K-Q3	R-KKt
19 RxKt	QxR	51 Kt-B3ch	K-B3
20 R-KB	Q-R5	52 Kt-K2	R-Kt5
21 Q-Q6	B-Kt5	53 K-B3	K-Q4
22 B-R6	B-B	54 Kt-B4ch	K-B3
23 B-Q3	B-K3	55 K-B4	KxP
24 Q-Kt4	Q-R4	56 P-Kt5ch	K-Q2
25 B-B7	Kt-B5	57 K-Q5	R-Kt8
26 BxKt	Q-R5	58 Kt-Q3	R-Q8
27 B-B4(a)	BxB	59 K-B4	R-QKt8
28 QxB	P-Kt4	60 Kt-B4	R-Kt7
29 P-KKt3	Q-Kt5	61 Kt-Q5	R-Kt8
30 QxP	PxB	62 P-Kt6	K-B3
31 RxP	Q-K3	63 Kt-Kt4ch	K-Kt2
32 Q-B3	P-B4	Drawn	

(a) This appears to be a downright blunder. With 27 P-Kt3, or R-B4, Fine would have been able to avoid losing the B. He would thus have two pieces for the R, with a likely win.

This game might be analyzed exhaustively in the opening stages. For the P and exchange sacrificed, White appears to get more than adequate compensation.

Fine edited the most recent edition of Modern Chess Openings, and in any study of his own games, one cannot help referring to the book to see if the variation played is mentioned, and if so for how many moves of the actual game. In this instance, the game leaves the book at move 11 by Black, but the sacrifice of a P that follows figures in variations actually given.

With the many good games won by Fine in the championship and in other tournaments, it might give the wrong impression to give another unfortunate experience. The game below, played in the early rounds of the championship was Fine's only loss in the tournament.

Sicilian Defense

Kupchik White	Fine Black	Kupchik White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 KR-K	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 P-QKt3	KR-Q
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 QR-Q	QR-Kt
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	18 R-K3	P-Kt3
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	19 B-B	Q-Kt3
6 B-K3	B-Kt5	20 QR-K	P-B5
7 KtxKt	KtPxKt	21 R-K5	P-QR4
8 P-K5	Kt-Q4	22 Q-R6	P-R5
9 B-Q2	P-Q3	23 PxBP	PxP
10 KtxKt	BxBch	24 P-R4	R-Q3(a)
11 QxB	KPxKt	25 BxP	R-KB
12 PxP	QxP	26 P-R5	R-Q2
13 B-Q3	Castles	27 BxPch	Resigns
14 CastlesKR	P-QB4		

(a) This allowed a winning combination. White has a strong attack, but Black's possibilities of successful defense are not as simple as this continuation would indicate.

Catcher Lou Sigloch and Shortstop Bill Sheehan, the biggest and smallest members, respectively, of the Brown baseball team, are also its leading hitters. Sigloch, a native of Yonkers, N. Y., ranks first with .340, and Sheehan, a Providence resident, is second with .320.

Betty Jameson and Miss Berg in Final of Golf

ST. LOUIS, June 15 (AP)—Patty Berg, shooting her best golf since before a year ago, sought her third successive Trans-Mississippi title today in a 36-hole final match against National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

With the outcome a toss up, it was a good chance that victory hinged on one of two weather-beaten old putters, each of which has carried its owner to the national championship.

Patty won the crown in 1938, the year she took her first T-M title, then had to retire to the sidelines while Miss Jameson slipped in to replace her as national champion.

Met Three Times

They have met three times before, with the Minneapolis girl twice victorious. Betty defeated her in the finals of this same event three years ago.

Both girls staged blistering finishes in yesterday's semifinals but Patty was forced to go two extra holes to down Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee, in a match that had the galleryites excited.

Fighting what appeared to be a losing battle up to the 16th hole, things finally broke in Patty's favor and she was there to pounce on every chance.

Mrs. Mann, former national ranking star and present Wisconsin State champion, had her three down and three to go when she three putted and allowed Patty to roll in a winning birdie 4 and clear the track for a spectacular comeback.

Sub-Par Round

Patty won No. 17 with a par 4 after laying Mrs. Mann a stymie a foot from the cup and roared into the eighteenth with another birdie 4 to wipe the slate clean. They halved the 19th and Patty finally won the second extra hole with a par 5.

Miss Jameson had another sub-par round as she advanced with a 5-and-4 victory over Phyllis Otto, 15-year-old newcomer from Atlantic, Iowa.

The youngster gave Betty a tough battle around the out nine and was only one down at the turn. But here Miss Jameson started looping those famous putts from all angles and after going even through the 10th she brushed off the little challenger quickly with two pars and a pair of birdies.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Yankee Margin

A year ago the Yankees were leading the American League race by a comfortable 10½-game margin, with the Red Sox and Indians running second and third respectively. . . It is interesting to note that although Boston and Cleveland are currently moving along at approximately their 1939 speed, they are ahead of the fourth-place New Yorkers. . . Incidentally, just 12 months ago the Cincinnati Reds were sporting a full six-game advantage in the National League. . . Without Joe Medwick in left field, it is difficult to vision the Cardinals a serious pennant threat.

* * *

Cincinnati has spent almost $300,000 to improve facilities at the home park during the past three years. . . Some $110,000 of this amount went into the construction of the extensions of the upper deck of the grandstand. . . Bill McKechnie, Jr., son of the Reds' manager, is secretary of the Birmingham club of the Southern Association, a Cinci farm. . . Small weekly pamphlets are being edited by several big league teams and make interesting reading for the fans. . . This plan should be carried out by all 16 outfits. . . The Red Sox started this spring, with Ed Doherty the editor.

* * *

The day Rogers Hornsby took over the managerial position at Oklahoma City, he won a doubleheader—the first for that Texas League club in two years. . . There is nothing the matter with Ted Williams that a few extra-base hits will not take care of. . . Babe Herman, the old Brooklyn favorite, is playing regularly in the Hollywood outfield. . . Wonder if he is the same attraction?. . . Action on the annual major league all-star game will soon begin. . . The affair is scheduled for St. Louis this year, on July 9.

G. M. R. H.

Around the Hub

Double-Header Tomorrow

When the Bees tackle the Chicago Cubs tomorrow in a doubleheader, Lou Fette will be one of Casey Stengel's pitchers. Fette is one of the mysteries of the National League season. He is not winning, yet he apparently has as much on the ball as ever. It cannot be said that Lou's fast ball is gone, because he has never owned one. At least, not a real fast one.

Fette has been pitching for a long time and his effectiveness may be diminishing, but being a "soft ball" pitcher, with an accent on control, he should still be a winner when he can locate the plate. On June 3 Lou allowed only three hits in a seven-inning relief stretch at Cincinnati, but was beaten in a starting attempt at Chicago five days later.

* * *

Pittsburgh Pirates, who come here for a double-header on Monday, have improved since their last appearance at the Hive. Frankie Frisch shuffled his players around in a wholesale manner for more than a month, causing a string of defeats, but now that he has found his best combination, the Buccaneers are looking better.

Yale and Harvard will stage their 70th baseball series next week. The Elis play host to the Crimson Tuesday, the Crimson plays host to the Blue Wednesday, and both teams travel to New London Friday. In the event that the game at New Haven Tuesday is postponed, the first game will be played at Soldiers Field Wednesday, and the second at New Haven Thursday. In the event of postponement of both Tuesday and Wednesday games, the teams will play at Cambridge on Thursday, and at New London Friday.

* * *

A crowd of 7,000 persons is expected to view the Soldiers Field game, which will follow the Class Day exercises and confetti battle in the Stadium. The reunion classes will march from the Stadium to Soldiers Field at 2:35 p. m., with the game scheduled to start at 3:30. The 25-year class, of which Walter H. Trumbull, former All-America football player, is Chief Marshall, will lead the reunion parade. Other reunion classes are 1890, 1895, 1900, '05, '10, '20, '25, '30, '34, and '37.

* * *

College baseball of local interest on the docket today included the Tufts Harvard affair at Medford and the Yale-Dartmouth fray at Hanover, N. H. The game at Medford Oval marked the last game on the Tufts schedule.

* * *

The sale of Al Lopez to the Pirates was not one of the Bob Quinn choosing. The Bee president was fond of Lopez and a personal admirer. The financial situation of the club forced the deal and Lopez himself realized that. Lopez probably will catch one or both games against the Bees here Monday. The Pirates parted with Ray Berres, a pretty good catcher, and some $25,000.

Sports Here and There

Inverness Record Broken

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Defending Champion Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta ripped 15 strokes off par yesterday in the second and third rounds to assume a commanding lead as the halfway mark approached in the sixth annual $6,400 Inverness four-ball golf matches.

By going 10 strokes under par with a brilliant 61 on the morning round, the two stars soared to a "plus 11" rating but they fell to a "plus 10" in the third round as they dropped a one-hole decision despite a neat best ball of 66.

The 61, which tied the Inverness best ball record set by Sam Snead and Vic Ghezzi, gave the champs a seven-up victory over the veteran Walter Hagen and Byron Nelson, home pro and 1939 national open king.

In the afternoon Picard and Revolta finished one down to Gene Sarazen and Clayton Heafner, Sarazen canning a long putt on the final hole to win.

Back of the leaders with a "plus" five rating were Jug McSpaden and Lawson Little, the new national open king. They handed Horton Smith and Jimmy Thompson a seven-up beating in the morning and then nosed out Sam Snead and Ralph Guldhal by a single hole in the afternoon.

Jennings Repeats

RYE, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—Charles Jennings, 62, of Roaring Gap, N. C., won the national Senior golf championship on the Apawamis Club links for the third time yesterday and second in succession when he posted a score of 75 and finished with a 36-hole total of 149.

Second place went to John W Wadley, 63-year-old Texarkana oil dealer, whose final total was 153. Wadley gained the consolation of having established a new record for the tournament when he stroked a par 72.

Champion Wins

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Defending Champion Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, advanced another step in the Mary K. Browne invitational tennis tournament yesterday with a 6-0, 6-3 semifinal victory over Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Also moving into the final round was Millicent Hirsh, of New York, midwestern indoor and eastern women's clay court title-holder, who defeated Katherine Hubbell of Boston, 6-1, 6-2.

College Players

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15 (AP)—Joe Kwasniewski of New Milford, Conn., and Johnny Ayvazian of Providence, pitcher and shortstop with the Providence College baseball team for the past three seasons, are to join Canton of the Middle Atlantic League, a Red Sox farm team.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Boston	28	16	.636	
Cleveland	30	21	.588	1½
Detroit	27	20	.574	2½
New York	26	22	.574	4
Chicago	23	27	.460	8
St. Louis	21	29	.420	10
Washington	21	31	.404	11
Philadelphia	19	29	.396	11

Results June 14

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
New York 12, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 10, Washington 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	31	13	.705	
Cincinnati	32	16	.667	1
New York	29	15	.659	2
Chicago	26	25	.510	8½
Philadelphia	16	27	.372	14½
Pittsburgh	15	27	.357	15
St. Louis	16	29	.356	15½
Boston	14	27	.341	15½

Results June 14

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 6.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

Ye Old Union Oyster House
For More Than 115 Years at
41 UNION STREET
OPEN DAILY and SUNDAY
Air-Conditioned
A place you should visit and see the Old Oyster Bar and the stalls where they serve the choicest Oysters, Lobsters and all kinds of sea food.
UPTOWN BRANCH
143 STUART STREET
NO. STATION BRANCH
122 CANAL STREET
Two Minutes from Boston Garden
SPECIAL LOBSTER DINNER
$1.25
ALL KINDS OF SEA FOOD
Special NOON Luncheon
40c to 60c
SHORE DINNERS
65c to $1.25

Brittany Coffee Shop

Garden Open
Luncheon Tea Dinner
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 640,000
Previous day's sales 848,310
1940 volume to date 119,207,745
1939 volume to date 102,267,495

Steels Lead In Irregular Market Rise

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Steels led the stock market on a further advance today as domestic business developments took the edge off depressing war dispatches.

Gains ranged from fractions to more than 3 points after a slow opening. The pace quickened for a while on the forward push, then slowed. At the beginning of the final hour top marks were reduced in most cases.

Prices were erratic throughout, jumping backward and forward as much as a point on single sales.

Later profit taking was attributed to the desire of many traders to lighten commitments in preparation for foreign events over the week end which might drastically switch the trend. The plight of France aroused fresh fears in Wall Street that an enforced peace might be in the offing.

Upward share movers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, American Smelting, American Telephone, Loft, Sears Roebuck, Great Northern and American Car & Foundry.

Market encouragement was found in the Federal Reserve summary disclosing the country's department store sales for the week ended June 8 were 14 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1939 period. This compared with a year-to-year decline of 9 per cent in the preceding week.

Districts reporting increases of 16 to 19 per cent over last year were Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis.

Rail equipment stocks came in for study as forecasts were heard of larger purchasing by roads seeking to protect themselves against a sudden bulge in traffic due to armament activities in addition to leaving manufacturers free to meet demands for military machinery in the event of a national emergency.

Italian Bonds Soar

Italian Government and municipal bonds soared 1 to 10 points in today's market. The general list was higher as a whole but gains were mostly small.

Buying of the Italian obligations presumably was based on military successes claimed by the Berlin-Rome axis. Many of these issues had been hammered down persistently in the week prior to, and much of the time since, Italy went to war. The credit consortium 7s were up about 10 points in the final hour of trading. Government 7s had added around 7 and substantal improvement was shown by Rome 6½s and the public utility 7s. Other foreign bonds did little except the German 5½s and 7s which were up fractions to around a point.

Domestic loans moving up moderately included Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Alleghkany sfamped 5s.

The fast moving U. S. Governments of the past few days exhibited little life. Only three separate issues sold in the first hour and these showed only small fractional changes.

Department Store Sales Up 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended June 8 were 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended June 1, sales had lagged 9 per cent behind a year ago, and in the four weeks ended June 8 sales averaged three per cent higher than in the similar part of 1939.

Each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts, in the week ended June 8, reported larger sales than last year, as follows:

Boston 16, New York 12, Philadelphia 19, Cleveland 18, Richmond 11, Atlanta 9, Chicago 16, St. Louis 16, Minneapolis 15, Kansas City 11, Dallas 11, and San Francisco 3 per cent.

Dutch E. I. Guilder Rate Set 7.60 to £1

LONDON (AP)—A tripartite British-French-Netherlands monetary agreement was announced establishing the Netherlands East Indies guilder at 7.60 guilders to the pound.

New York foreign money dealers said the new rate was approximately the same as that prevailing prior to invasion of Holland by Germany. The change will not affect negotiations under way to liquidate contracts for rubber and tin bought in the Far East since the classic method of financing such deals was in the Netherlands guilder, they explained.

New Issues Well Under Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities for the week ended June 13 rose for the second consecutive week to $13,389,900, as reported by Poor's Publishing Company. Of the total, 71 per cent represented new capital.

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Munic'pl	$13,324,000	$4,849,000	$29,872,000
Stock	65,000		1,795,034
Total	13,389,900	4,849,000	31,667,034

Signs Foreign Plane Contract

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Northrup Aircraft, Inc., announced it had signed a contract with the Bell Aircraft Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., for the manufacture of "Aircuda" attack bombers for France and Great Britain. These pusher type, twin engined planes have a speed of more than 400 miles an hour, it was stated.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	43	42½	42½	Jun14
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	15	40¾	39¼	39¼	—1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun11
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	9	4½	4¼	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	19	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	49	23½	22⅝	22⅞	+ ½
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148¾	147½	148	—1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	4	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	9	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Jun13
417⅜	213¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	9	28¾	28	28¼	
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1½	1½	1½	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	44	43	44	+2
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	10	14⅝	14½	14½	Jun13
75	41¾	Am Airlines	11	57½	56	57½	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6¼	6	6	Jun13
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	95	94½	94¾	Jun14
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	170	170	170	Jun13
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	28	26½	25	25	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	8	42½	41⅓	41½	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun10
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	117	117	117	+2
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Jun14
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5	5	5	Jun13
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	4	10¼	10	10	Jun14
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	Am European	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun 8
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	4	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3	3	3	
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	Jun 6
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52	52	52	
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	— ¼
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	Jun13
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	4	3½	3½	3½	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	25	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	48	48	48	Jun14
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	12	11⅝	12	Jun14
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun13
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	2	16	15¼	16	Jun14
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(33⅓k)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	2	38½	38½	38½	+1⅝
10⅝	4⅞	Am Rad & St S	39	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	51	12½	11¾	12	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	2	60½	60½	60½	Jun14
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun13
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	11	39½	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	125	125	125	Jun14
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	53	54	Jun14
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	19	25½	25	25	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun14
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	75	74⅞	74⅞	Jun13
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+2¼
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	158	155	157¼	+1⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	75	75	75	+ ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139	139	139	— ½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	33	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	36½	35	36	+1
8⅛	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	10	6	5¾	5¾	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	79	23	22¼	22¾	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24	24	24	— ¼
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun14
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun10
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun12
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	Jun13
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	Jun 6
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	6	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	40¼	40	40¼	Jun14
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	5	28½	27½	28	+1
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅛e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun12
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5	5	5	
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	30	Associates In (2)	2	30	30	30	Jun14
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	46	47	Jun14
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	1	11	11	11	Jun14
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jun14
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7½	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	62	62	62	Jun14
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun14
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	42	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	86	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	9	9	9	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	10	9⅞	9½	9⅝	Jun14
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun14
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.30e)	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	8	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf xw (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 5
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jun14
97⅛	7⅛	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	25	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅞
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	146	80½	77½	79⅜	+2½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	116	116	116	+1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	16⅛	16	16	Jun10
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
23⅛	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	35	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	5	24½	24	24	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	+1
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	16	17	16½	16½	
23¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31⅛	31	31⅛	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	23	18⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	3	42½	42½	42½	Jun14
3⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun14
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	6	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
37⅛	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	3	19½	19¼	19½	+1
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	7	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	10	4¾	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	7	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	15	15	15	+ ⅜
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Jun14
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¾
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	11	11	+ ½

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1½e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	4	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.85e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
23½	11¾	Can Dry	8	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	3	2⅞	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	30½	30½	30½	Jun14
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	5	30½	30	30	— ¾
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jun12
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	1	50	50	50	+4
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	50¼	49	49	—1
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	19	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	3	3	3	Jun14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	11	30	29	30	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4½	3⅞	3⅞	Jun13
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	4	19	19	19	Jun13
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	21	21	21	— ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
97½	84¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Jun 6
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun14
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun13
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun12
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	Jun13
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun14
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	31	31	31	+ 5½
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun13
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun14
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun12
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	10	10	Jun14
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	7	3¼	3	3	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	62	65½	63	64	+1¼
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32	31	32	Jun14
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	6	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	15	32½	31¼	32¼	+1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	105	105	105	+1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅜
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17½	17	17½	+1
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	13	5¼	5	5	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75	75	75	Jun14
1½	¾	Colum Pict	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun14
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
98¾	71	Coml Carb (2e)	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	29¾	29¼	29¾	+1¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun13
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	14	9¾	9¼	5⅜	— ¼
1½	¾	Com'th & South	23	1	1	1	
73¼	45	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	53	51⅞	53	+2¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	17	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun10
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	Jun14
11⅜	10	Congress Cig ct	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	10	22	21½	21½	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	13	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	28	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	102⅜	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅛	Cons Film Ind	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun13
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
8⅛	5⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun14
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (⅛e)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun14
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	Jun 5
49½	33	Cont Can (1e)	4	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¾
116⅛	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	110	109	110	Jun 7
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	Jun13
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33⅜	33	33⅞	+1⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	33	3¼	3½	3½	
25	16½	Cont O Del (½e)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	2	25¼	25	25¼	+1
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	7	20	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	+2½
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	48½	47¾	48	+⅛
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	168	168	168	Jun12
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	¾	¾	— ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	2	15	15	15	
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+1⅞
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	Jun14
73¼	35⅞	Crosley Corp	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	30½	30½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Market Digests News Of Week Well

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—The wheat market's ability this week to digest very favorably domestic crop reports and news of perhaps the most world shaking events since 1918 without further serious collapse of prices gave grain men more encouragement today than they have had in weeks.

Official forecast that the prospective United States harvest will pile another wheat surplus upon that already in existence, was coupled with day-to-day news of the uninterrupted German advance.

The minimum limits on grain prices, established May 20 to check demoralized selling which brought about a sensational collapse of values during the first 10 days of the German westward invasion, were removed for the first time, but there was no renewal of large scale selling. Instead, wheat showed power to rally yesterday in the first session without the minimums, after having slumped sharply the day before due largely to trade fears as to what might happen when the pegs were pulled.

Trade experts found much satisfaction in the market's performance, independent of the minimums. The only restrictions on prices now in effect are those limiting daily fluctuations up or down to 10 cents.

Market authorities said yesterday's action indicated apparently that the war and crop situations have been discounted at least for the time being. Many dealers regard 80 cents for wheat as low in wartime, but others pointed out that there are large surpluses in North America and war restrictions on international trade. The world carryover at mid-year is expected to be the largest on record.

One factor that has helped to support wheat recently has been the extent of government buying of flour for relief distribution. Some traders estimated buying early this week was the equivalent of as much as 6,000,000 bushels of wheat. More buying is expected this week-end

New wheat has been arriving at terminals in the southwest in increasing volume, showing good quality and condition. However, very little has been sold inasmuch as market prices have been below loan levels. Eligible producers are expected to store their grain and take government loans.

Before the opening today wheat was 1⅜-1⅞ lower than a week ago. Corn was 1-2¼ lower, oats 1 lower, rye 1¼-1¾ down, soy beans 5 to 8 lower and lard 17 to 25 higher.

Reserve Officials Against Expansion Of FHLB Powers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Reserve Board officials expressed opposition to legislation which would expand lending powers of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, contending it would facilitate the development of a "full-fledged banking system competing upon favored terms" with other financial institutions.

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman, and Ronald Ransom, a board member, submitted this assertion as the unanimous opinion of the Reserve Board at a Senate Banking subcommittee hearing on the legislation.

The bill was offered by Senator Robert Wagner (D), of New York, after a similar measure won House approval. It would, the board's statement said, "permit the operations of the home loan bank system to be expanded far beyond the scope of its original purposes" and would "strengthen and increase competitive advantages of the Home Loan Bank group which are not enjoyed by others."

Referring to a section which would extend to state institutions present exemptions from federal taxation granted to Federal savings and loan associations, Mr. Ransom asserted that ordinary savings banks did not receive these exemptions. He expressed the opinion it would be better to repeal existing exemptions rather than extend them to state-chartered institutions.

He contended that provisions of the bill would "result either in the growth of unsound banking practices or a mortality among the institutions competing with the favored Federal and other savings and loan associations."

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York

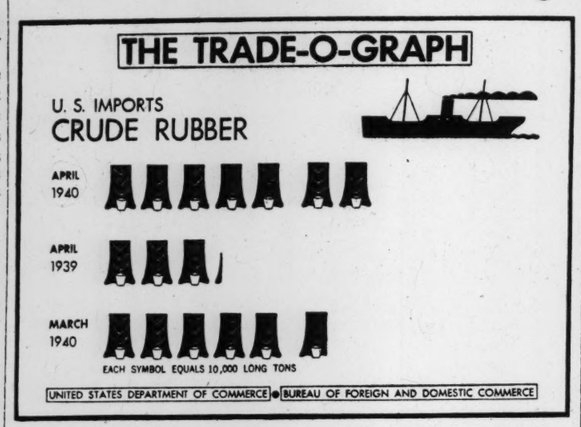
A technical readjustment of the substantial gains recorded earlier in the week may be necessary before the market is in a position to establish itself firmly in new high ground.

Poor's Investment Service, Boston—For the present at least, sharply rising domestic business activity has a greater influence on stock prices than has the disconcerting news of Allied military reverses. Having discounted the trend of affairs abroad, the market is giving belated attention to a business improvement that is daily widening in scope and gaining in intensity.

Raybestos-Manhattan Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., reported March quarter net profit of $434,441, equal to 68 cents a capital share, compared with $316,401, or 50 cents a share, in the like 1939 quarter. Latest figures did not include earnings of the wholly owned Canadian subsidiary. The company makes brake lining and other automobile equipment at plants in Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

U. S. Rubber Imports in April More Than Double a Year Ago



United States imports of rubber in April, 1940, totaled 70,699 tons compared with the 32,030 tons in April, 1939, and were well above imports of 59,258 tons in March of this year. The declared value per pound was 17.6 cents this April as compared with 15 cents a year earlier.

U. S. Rubber Supply Under Rationing May Last Only 10 Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California reported after a secret military committee hearing that the United States had enough rubber on hand to last only 10 months under stringent wartime rationing, if supplies of the crude product were cut off.

Senator Downey said that W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, John Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and E. R. Bridgwater of the du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del., gave a none too optimistic report to the Senate group on the progress of experiments with rubber substitutes. The Californian is author of a bill to authorize a $1,500,000,000 appropriation for strategic war materials.

Talking with reporters, Senator Downey said he understood that Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in charge of defense procurement, and Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones were seeking to work out means for the purchase of 120,000 tons of rubber to be stored for possible war emergencies. He put normal consumption at about 50,000 tons a month.

Mr. Collyer was reported to have told the committee that his company hoped to have in operation within a year a commercial plant which would produce 36,000 tons a year of a rubber substitute made from a petroleum base. His company, he said, could triple this production by emergency construction of more plants.

Mr. Farish was reported by Senator Downey to have told the committee that his company projected a plant in Louisiana which would produce 5,000 tons of rubber substitute a year.

Mr. Bridgwater, according to Senator Downey, told the committee that it might be two or three years before large-scale commercial production of rubber substitutes would become possible.

Cotton Consumption Increases in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during May totaled 636,467 bales of lint and 92,052 bales of linters, compared with 623,893 and 90,839 in April this year, and 606,090 and 74,668 in May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,314,105 bales of lint and 408,305 of linters, compared with 1,469,617 and 421,466 on April 30 this year, and 1,175,357 and 323,166 on May 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 10,087,027 bales of lint and 94,898 of linters, compared with 10,743,092 and 118,134 on April 30 this year, and 12,422,259 and 105,708 on May 31 last year.

Automobile Production Eases Slightly in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the current week's output of passenger automobiles and trucks at 93,635.

"This," said the survey, "is only slightly lower than the previous week's total of 95,560 vehicles, and continues to make a bright showing in contrast to last year's figure, which for this week came to 78,305 jobs."

Boston Stocks

June 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	75	75	75	72¼
5.00	Bos Edison	130	129½	129½	129
5.00	Bos Elevated	42	42	42	40½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	17¾	17	17¾	18
	Copper Range	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	111	110¾	110¾	111
	North Butte	70c	70c	70c	60c
	Quincy Min	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1
	Un Tw Drill	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
2.50b	Un Sh M*	61	59½	60½	61¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Bondholders Committee Formed

NEW YORK—A protective committee has been formed, with William Carnegie Ewen of New York as its chairman, to act in the interests of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of International-Great Northern Railroad Company in reorganization proceedings now pending before the Federal District Court in St. Louis. Other members of the committee, which represents a substantial number of bonds, are Edmund Wright, Peter E. Kassler and Leon D. Sterling, secretary-treasurer.

Buick Sales Show Slackening

FLINT Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars for the first 10-day period of June numbered 6,716 units. Its new car sales during May totaled 26,072.

President Says He Hopes for Cummings Sugar Bill Passage

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — President Roosevelt told a press conference today that he hoped the Cummings Bill for continuing the sugar program would be passed in the form approved by the House Agriculture Committee.

The State and Agriculture Departments are for it in that form, he said.

The President volunteered that information. Asked whether he would veto the measure if an amendment were added to restore limitations on Puerto Rico and Hawaiian sugar, he suggested that the question be referred to the State and Agriculture Departments.

Admitting that he was somewhat hazy on all the angles of the sugar problem, the President smilingly asserted he thought nobody in the room knew much about the sugar situation.

The Cummings Bill would continue the life of existing portions of the 1937 sugar act an additional year.

In its present form, the measure has drawn opposition from northeastern members of Congress, because it contains no restriction on imports of refined sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

A floor fight has been expected over an amendment to re-enact a provision which expired last March 1 limiting the islands' shipments of refined sugar to this country. Beet state representatives said President Roosevelt probably would veto the bill if it contained this restriction.

The 1937 sugar act authorizes the Agriculture Department to establish quotas on domestic marketing of sugar. It sets up a system of benefit payments to growers, and levies an excise tax to pay the cost of the program.

Domestic Scrap Iron Consumption Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap expanded to 3,353,000 tons in May, an increase of 22 per cent from 2,753,000 in April and the largest for any month since January, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel said.

In May last year 2,263,000 tons of scrap were consumed by domestic users.

U. S. consumption of scrap is running about 16 times ahead of exports, the institute said. In April, latest month for which Government statistics are available, exports totaled 221,152 tons. Exports thus far in 1940 have averaged 212,563 tons, against 298,119 tons per month in 1939.

Domestic scrap consumption in the first five months of 1940 was estimated at 15,867,000 tons, compared with 12,022,000 in the comparable 1939 period.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody Co.
12 noon, June 15

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	††	††	$8.2397
Cables	$3.66	$3.71	8.2397
France—franc	††	.0218x	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	†
Sweden—krona	.2586x	.2586x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	††	††	.2961
Port gal—escudo	.0380x	.0380x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2190	.2190	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335†	.5335†	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—dol	.0625	.0625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4400	.4400	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8100	.8125	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025x	.2025x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Minneapolis Bonds Purchased

NEW YORK—Phelps, Fenn & Co. headed a syndicate which purchased $3,080,000 City of Minneapolis bonds taking $1,000,000 refunding bonds as 2.10s at 100.11 and $2,080,000 various purpose bonds as 2.30s at 100.06. Associated with Phelps, Fenn & Co. in this financing are Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., F. S. Moseley & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc., Wells-Dickey Company, and Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc.

Dominion Soon To Redeem Big Security Issue

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Finance Minister Ralston has announced that $74,900,000 in Dominion of Canada 1940-60 registered stock would be redeemed next Oct. 1, involving a repatriation of this Canadian security held by British investors.

This is the second repatriation operation to be carried out by the Dominion since the outbreak of war. The ultimate effect will be that Canadian dollars will be made available to the United Kingdom for purchase of Canadian primary commodities and manufactured products required in the war, the announcement said.

LONDON (AP)—The Treasury announced it was acquiring holdings of Dominion of Canada 4 per cent bonds of 1940-50 in hands of United Kingdom residents.

Under subdefense (finance) regulations the Treasury issued two orders:

The first required United Kingdom residents to make returns of holdings of this loan to the Bank of England not later than June 29. Dealings were restricted in such holdings.

Second, such holdings will be vested in the Treasury at a price of £100 12 shillings 6 pence per £100 of delivered bonds.

Payment will be made July 1 to the agency through which securities are delivered provided delivery is completed by June 21. Payment for securities delivered subsequently will follow in seven days from receipt of documents by the Bank of England.

Livestock Prices Move Irregularly Lower During Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Livestock prices, especially fed steers, heifers and hogs moved rather uneasily this week and closed with moderate declines. Fat lambs varied more in quality and consist than in price. Fed steers, yearlings and heifers closed 25 cents lower, after having sold higher early in the week, while hogs closed steady to 15 cents off, late top standing at $5.25.

Prime steers topped at $12.25, with little in the crop above $10.75. Best native spring lambs brought $11.60, Idahos $11.50, with clipped Californians at $10 down.

Early trend of steer and yearling trade was toward higher levels, but later trade was slow and more or less indifferent, due to varying shipper demand and packer pressure. The practical top on fed steers stopped at $11.50, long yearlings $11.25, light yearlings $10.75, heifer yearlings $9.85. Load after load of fed steers brought $8.75-10.25, with $9.25-9.75 taking a liberal share of the well-finished medium weight and heavy quota.

Most heifers sold down from $9.50, choice cows sold up to $8, bulls closed at $7.35 down. Stock calves of southwestern origin sold largely at $10-11, yearlings $9-10.

Hog receipts were less than during the corresponding four-day period last week. Lower prices Monday and Tuesday held the top at $5.30, which was raised by Wednesday's upturn to $5.40. This was followed by a comparable loss Thursday and the late top stood at $5.25.

Final sales of good and choice 180-270lb. offerings were at $5-5.25, with 270-330lb. butchers $4.85-5.10 and some heavier weights down to $4.65. Sows closed at $4-4.50 largely. Shipping demand was narrow throughout the period.

The meager sheep and lamb supply included native springers, Idaho, California, and Texas springers and a few old crop lambs and ewes. Price changes were unimportant, quality showing more variation than prices.

Most native springers brought $11.25-11.50, top $11.60, with "outs" at $8.50-9.50. Clipped Californians brought $9-10, best Idahos $11.50, while shorn old crop lambs cashed at $8-9.25. Western ewes made $4.25, natives largely $2.75-3.75.

Business Personals

Kenneth Spear, vice-president of the Newark investment banking house of Julius A. Rippel, Inc., has been nominated for the presidency of The Bond Club of New Jersey to succeed Arthur R. Robinson of Colyer, Robinson & Co., Inc. Lee W. Carroll of John B. Carroll & Co. has been nominated to succeed Mr. Spear as vice-president. Cyrus R. Currier of Adams & Mueller is slated for secretary and J. William Roos of MacBride, Miller & Co., Inc. for treasurer.

Seligman, Lubetkin & Co., New York, announces the opening of a municipal bond department under the management of T. Edward Prendergast.

Dow-Jones Averages

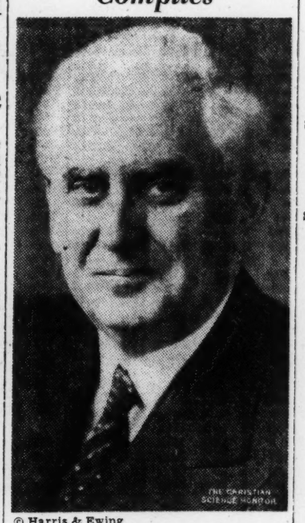
	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	123.36	24.99	20.11
Net change	+1.09	+.13	+.37
Previous close	122.27	24.87	19.74
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 13 compared with June 13, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $27,399,808.90 ($16,109,073.25); expenditures, $18,698,629.89 ($15,066,769.65); net balance, $1,964,981,625 ($2,885,097,179); working balance included $1,238,085,275.18 ($2,212,647,084.97); customs receipts for month, $11,980,083.75 ($10,503,101.91); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,375,363,697.98 ($5,254,038,419.81); expenditures, $8,878,168,944.59 ($8,641,009,684.88); excess of expenditures, $3,502,805,246.72 ($3,386,971,265.07); gross debt, $42,794,131,839.67 ($40,345,312,128.38); decrease under previous day, $260,316.06; gold assets $19,448,868,387.02 ($16,020,001,432.60).

Complies



© Harris & Ewing

Leo T. Crowley

Chairman of the Standard Gas & Electric System.

Standard Gas Files Integration Plan; Proposes Debt Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A program of geographic integration has been filed by the Standard Gas & Electric Company system in answer to the Securities and Exchange Commission on the show cause integration proceedings brought by the commission against the holding company industry, Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the system, disclosed.

The plan, which is one of the most comprehensive yet proposed by a major utility holding company looking toward voluntary compliance with Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, calls for the divestment of ownership in utility properties having an aggregate consolidated asset value of nearly $300,000,000.

Mr. Crowley said a drastic reduction in the debt structure of Standard Gas is contemplated as a collateral feature of the divestment program.

The properties to be eliminated from the Standard Gas set-up in the projected integration program are as follows: San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, California-Oregon Power Company, Mountain States Power Company, Southern Colorado Power Company, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company and Louisville Gas and Electric Company. In addition, Standard Gas intends to dispose of its interests in the Deep Rock Oil and Refining Company, Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Empresa de Servicios Publicos de los Estados Mexicanos, Market Street Railway Company, Pacific Gas and Electric Company and other minor miscellaneous investments.

As to integration and the retention of properties, Standard Gas intends to retain its investments in the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh, serving the highly industrialized area of Pittsburgh and environs, and in the Northern States Power Company system, including the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. A further integration and possible expansion of the Northern States Power System is contemplated.

Chapman Heads S.C. Group Of Cotton Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASHIERS, S. C.—James Chapman of Spartanburg was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina at the closing session of the annual convention here.

He succeeds M. P. Orr of Anderson, S. C., president for the last two years, who automatically becomes a director.

S. H. Swint of Graniteville, S. C., was elected vice-president. Dr. William P. Jacobs of Clinton, S. C., was re-elected executive vice-president and treasurer and Sadler Love of Clinton was re-elected secretary.

New directors are B. F. Hagood of Easley, M. L. Cates of Spartanburg and C. B. Nichols of Anderson.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

Wheat

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
July	80	79⅛	77⅛-¼
Sept.	80⅝-¾	80-80⅛	72½-72
Dec.	81⅛-¾	81	73⅛

Corn

July	62	61¾	49⅞-50
Sept.	60¾-61⅛	60⅞-¾	51½-⅝
Dec.	57⅞	57⅝	52

Oats

July	32¼	32⅛	33⅞
Sept.	30½	30⅝	32⅛
Dec.		31⅜	32⅝

Soy Beans

July	81	81½	91¾
Oct.	72¼	72¼	79¾
Dec.	73½	73½	79¾

Rye

July	43⅜	43¼	50½
Sept.	45¼	45	52⅛
Dec.	47¾	47⅛	53¾

Lard

July	5.62	5.62	6.25
Sept.	5.77	5.75	6.40
Oct.	5.87	5.87	6.45
Dec.	6.07	6.02	6.50

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.21	10.30	10.21	10.28	10.15
Oct.	9.35	9.45	9.32	9.40	9.29
Dec.	9.20	9.35	9.20	9.31	9.17
Mar	8.99	9.09	8.99	9.08	8.93

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	
Sept.	10.50	10.55	10.33	10.38	10.25
Dec.	10.75	10.75	10.60	10.60	10.50

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
6	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.2	103.2	103.2
1	2⅜s '65-60	105.17	105.17	105.17

Home Owners Loan

2	3s '51-44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
5	Alleghany cv 5s'44	72	72	72
28	Alleghany 5s'50 st	36½	34⅞	36½
45	Am T&T 3¼s'66	108¼	107⅝	108¼
6	Am T&T 3¼s'61	108½	108	108½
2	Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
5	AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103½	103½
7	A C Line 4½s '64	44	44	44
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
5	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	62	62	62
13	B&O '95 st A	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
9	B&O 2000 st D	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
10	B&O '96 st F	24⅝	24½	24⅝
30	B&O cv '60 sf	11	10¾	11
6	B&O 1st 4s '48	62⅝	62	62
24	Beth Stl 3½s '52	109¼	108	109¼
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	50	50	50
3	Boston&Me 5s '67 st	48½	48½	48½
5	Boston & Me 4⅛s '61st	48½	48½	48½
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Buf R&P '57 st	35	35	35
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	84	84	84
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	91½	91½	91½
1	Can Pac 5s '54	58	58	58
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	62	62	62
4	Caro C&O 6s '52	105	105	105
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107⅜	107¼	107¼
14	Cen Pac 5s '60	36	36	36
1	C&O 3½s '96 D	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	86¾	86¾	86¾
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
6	Chi&Ettll 5s '51	12½	12	12½
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	23	22½	23
2	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4½	4½
16	CM&SP gen 4s '89	20	19¾	20
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	14	14	14
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	7⅛	7	7⅛
4	Chi & NW 3½s '87	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106¼	106½
3	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	88	88	88
4	Childs Co 5s '43	43	43	43
9	City of NY 3s '80	92	92⅜	92⅜
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	43¾	43⅜	43¾
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	80	80	80
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	71	70¾	71
2	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Columbia G 5s '52 May	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
2	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Con Cil cv 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	108½	108½	108½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Consum Pw 1st3¼s'69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Crown Cork 4s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	Dayton P&L 3s 70	103¼	103⅛	103¼
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	Del P&L 4½s 71	107½	107½	107½
2	Det Ed 4s 65	111	110½	110½
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
3	Erie rfg 5s 67	10¼	10¼	10¼
6	Erie rfg 5s 75	10¼	10	10¼
13	Erie gen lien 4s 96	21½	21⅛	21⅛
3	Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
23	Fla East Coast 5½s 49	68¼	68	69¼
18	Goodrich 4½s 56	102½	101¾	102½
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	79¼	79	79¼
11	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91¼	91	91¼
1	Hudson Coal 5s62A	27¾	27¾	27¾
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	39½	39¼	39½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10¼	10⅛	10¼
2	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	35½	35½	35½
8	Interb R Tr 7s32ct	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	77¼	77¼	77¼
5	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	44¾	44	44¾
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56	55	56
2	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
18	Int T&T 4½s '52	23¼	22⅛	23¼
11	Int Tr Cor 7s	24	23¾	24
5	Lac Gas 5s 42	81	80½	81
5	Libby Mcn&L 4s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Liquid Carb 4s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	89½	89	89½
5	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	89½	89½	89½
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	85	85	85
1	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	76½	76½	76½
2	Manhat Ry 4s 90	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
4	McKess & Rob 5½s 50	86	86	86
1	Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
5	MSP&SSMarie 5s 33	4	4	4
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5	5	5
1	Mo-Ill 5s 59	63	63	63
5	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	11¼	11	11¼
1	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14¼	13¾	14¼
3	Mo W Pa PubSv4½s60	108	107¾	108
1800	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99½	99½	99½
3	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
41	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
5	Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	58	58	58
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	52	52
14	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	45¼	46
2	NYC cv 3¼s 52	50	50	50
2	NYC & HR 4s 42	89¾	89¾	89¾
15	NYC Lx Sh 3½s 98	54¼	54¼	54⅛
14	NYCh&StL 5½s74A	55	54½	55
3	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	48	48	48
1	NY Conn RR 4½s 53	103½	103½	103½
16	NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	107¾	108
8	NY Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	14¼	14¼	14¾
5	NYNH&H 4½s 67	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	NY O&W rfg 4s92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3	Nort Sou 5s 61A	10¾	10¾	10¾
15	Nor Pac 6s 2047	53¼	52⅞	53
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43	43	43
11	Nor Pac 4s'97	61½	61⅜	61½
3	Nor SCta Pow 3½s'67	108	108	108
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	107½	107½	107½
5	Per Co 3½s'44 D	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	96½	96½	96½
10	Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	103½	103½	103½
10	Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Pen RR 3¾s'70	85	85	85
12	Pen RR 3¼s'52	80½	80½	80½
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109½	109½	109½
3	Phila Co 5s'67	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
1	PCC&StL 5s '70A	103	103	103
3	PortlGenE 4½s '60	68½	68¼	68¼
8	PostalTel&C 5s '53	18	17½	18
1	PurityBak 5s '48	102	102	102
3	Readg 4½s '97 A	65½	65	65½
6	Roch G&E 3¼s '69	107½	107½	107½
1	SaguenayPow 4¼s '66	70	70	70
5	StLSF4½s 78ct st	8	8	8
2	StLSF 4s '50 A	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1	San Deigo G&E 4s '65	110	110	110
3	Sea AllFla 6s'35A ct	1¾	1⅝	1¾
9	Shell Un 2½s '54	95½	95¼	95¼
5	Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107½
5	So Bell T&T 3s '79	103⅝	103⅜	103½
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	109	109	109
4	Sou Kraft 4¼s '68	100½	100½	100½
9	Sou Pac 4½s '68	36½	35½	36¼
14	So Pac rfg 4s '55	53½	53⅛	53½
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	43	42	43
2	South Ry cn 5s '94	85⅛	85	85⅛
6	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104

'Arms Activity Seen Opening Door to 'Laissez Faire'

G. B.-Mexican Oil Settlement Rumored Near

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Unconfirmed reports were circulated in government and banking circles today that Mexico and Great Britain were about to consummate a settlement of the oil controversy growing out of the expropriation of foreign properties in 1938.

A responsible financial official of the government declared the British negotiations were secret but that a formula was sought which would result in re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Britain, on the basis of British recognition of the justice of the expropriation and a pledge that England would make no official demand that the properties be returned.

May Include Royal Dutch

It was also understood the proposed formula would involve an agreement on the part of Mexico to make generous indemnification of the Royal Dutch Shell holdings and to supply oil to meet Allied war needs on favorable terms.

British Consul General Rees, however, asserted he knew nothing of such negotiations.

(Oil circles in New York said that they regarded efforts on the part of Mexico to reach an agreement with England, and supply oil to the Allies, was extremely likely, since Italy now blockaded has been one of Mexico's chief oil customers.)

The rumors of a settlement brought foreign exchange dealings almost to a standstill, as financial circles believed an agreement would result in a jump in the value of the Mexican peso in terms of the dollar. It improved from a quotation of close to six pesos to the dollar to only five, and today the dollar was quoted here at between 5.15 and 5.20 pesos.

Leaving Market Free

The Bank of Mexico's foreign exchange director stated the bank was leaving the market free to "permit the dollar to reach a natural level."

A leading foreign exchange operator, however, said he "knew absolutely" that the Bank of Mexico was not trading because it had received word from London that settlement of the oil controversy had been effected.

(The Mexican Government expropriated the properties of 17 foreign oil companies in March, 1938, as a climax to a prolonged dispute between the companies and Mexican labor unions. The companies placed a value on their properties of about $400,000,000, while the Mexican authorities claimed they were worth but a fraction of that.

(About half the properties were owned by other than American interests, one of the largest being that of Royal Dutch Shell, controlled by British and Dutch capital. The British Government insisted the Mexican action was confiscation, and suspended diplomatic relations.

(The American oil companies which have reached settlements in the controversy thus far are Consolidated Oil Corp. (Sinclair), which received $8,500,000 under an agreement announced last May 7, and Cities Service Co.)

Preparedness Seen as Putting End to Economic Restrictions

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Horrible as is modern total or machine war, it has had at least one favorable consequence in this country—a complete reversal of the trend of economics.

In recent years economics has become very largely a science or art of inhibitions and restraints on economic life. Quota systems have been applied to restrict the production of such leading staples as tin, rubber, coffee, cotton, wheat, sugar, and so on, in some cases to cut down production as low as 40 per cent of capacity. Some farmers have been paid to cut crops and others forced by law to cut.

Tariff systems have been raised all over the world in order to restrict the influx of goods, and in recent years import quota systems have been added. Financial adventuring has been restrained by political threats, and the consequent drop in pay rolls has further decreased the market for consumers' goods and even more for machinery. The protective system has been taken up by the states in interstate trade barriers disguised behind various plausible scientific façades, Trade unions have imposed onerous hampering restrictions on the installation of modern large-scale low-cost mass production methods in building, and industrial unions have rendered industrial operations less flexible.

Evil of Restrictions

Limitations have been imposed on the number of learners or apprentices who could be brought into high-skilled crafts. Milk marketing agreements have shut out low-cost long-distance milk sources, and the Guffey Coal Act has raised the price of soft coal and prepared the way for replacement with a franker system of quota restrictions such as is now informally used in the anthracite coal industry.

For lack of markets, steel operations have been cut as low as 20 per cent of capacity and some of the capital goods industries like the railroad equipment have got down as low as 10 per cent or less of capacity. There has been widespread talk of the dangers of technological advance in causing unemployment, and talk was beginning to lead to action to slow down the installation of labor-saving machinery in order to give short-term protection to immediate jobs at the cost of long-term lowering of the cost of living.

The effect of quota restrictions was in most cases to protect high-cost producers at the expense of more aggressive low-cost producers, and the effect of the generally slow level of industrial activity was to hamper particularly the activities of the reproductive branch of industry—the capital goods section which makes the tools and equipment to make consumers' goods, thereby doubly retarding the progress of the industrial arts.

All this was of the very essense of economics, which has developed or degenerated into a system of catch-as-catch-can devices to protect everybody from everybody else by enabling every group to cut its production down to the demand, with the result that the overall demand also dwindled and the whole economy suffered from a complex of inhibitions.

Supply and Demand Relation

The reason for this was that the art of economics has never reached the point where demand is automatically adjusted to supply; instead it is still related to the precious metals rather than to the productive capacity of the country. That raises another issue, but it is at least non-controversial to say that it has been normally characteristic of the modern industrial community that it could produce far more than it knew what to do with, and the result was that the major economic problem appeared not to be how to increase production but how to get rid of surplus or curb output. Nobody liked this but it remained a fact, and the only answer the high-priests of crop reduction could give to its opponents was a highly impressive answer—"What would you do instead?"

This has been the problem of the "limited market"—the "paradox of plenty" and the "problem of surplus." There have appeared to be too many factories, too many farmers, too many workmen, and too much of everything. The result has been personal economic insecurity and that in turn has encouraged efforts to find protection through the government, but government protection for everybody against everybody else has proved in the aggregate self-defeating. At least that is the impressive argument of the laissez-faire philosophical anarchists who say "Take the brakes off and let the machine run and let competition take its course and everybody will have more of everything. Restriction, protection, regulation, economic planning, and other economic inhibitions all come to the same thing—that the machine runs slower and imagination is thwarted and there isn't as much ventured and so not as much produced and so not so much to go round."

Wealth Is Flow of Energy

This, fundamentally, is the argument that national wealth does not consist in a quantity of things but in a flow of economic energy, of which the state of the industrial arts provides the potential and the political and financial system sets up the resistances. Hence the energy (or national wealth) varies in direct proportion, other things being equal, to the potential or state of the industrial arts, but this energy varies in inverse proportion to the political and/or financial resistances inserted in the circuits of economic energy. The business indices therefore, according to this reasoning, are the true measures of national wealth because they measure the flow of economic energy, rather than the orthodox totals of national wealth in the form of capital investment, houses, automobiles, pocket-money, and so on.

This attitude toward the social economy is not to be confused with the Nazi attitude as outlined in Rauschnitz's recent analysis, that action is the only value. That's a different kind of action, or at least that definition of action is without morality and includes the destructive action which so frequently appeals to people normally kept in cottonwool.

However, this typically American view of economic well-being as consisting of the act of making two blades of corn grow where one grew before or of turning out a better automobile for a smaller price, has been in abeyance in recent years and always has tended to run afoul of the fundamentally inhibitive nature of political economy.

Comes a war threat, and a feeling of national insecurity replaces the feeling of personal insecurity. As the feeling of national insecurity begins to color economic thinking, political economy in its inhibitive form is swept aside. The true purpose of economics rises to the surface—to get the maximum production with the minimum effort.

War Ends Inhibitions

Like a chemical catalyst spreading through the community, one after another of the inhibitions of peace-time economics have to be swept aside. Instead of quota limits on production, quota limits on consumption (priorities and rationing) appear. In place of the feeling that it is dangerous to let the economic system run to capacity there develops the feeling that nothing short of capacity is acceptable. The capital goods industries, the particular victims of inhibitive economics, become the particular beneficiaries of war economics in a machine-tool age when war can be fought only with power-driven tools and mass production of precision instruments.

People with skills to sell find an eager market; personal and family economic insecurity is replaced by the security which producers always want, of being wanted and very badly wanted in tasks for which they are peculiarly suited. War, to be sure, is very destructive; but under the threat of modern war people with craft and ability find so many constructive tasks that they have to hold themselves back from their excitement; whereas, in the slowdown of "normal" business they have to excite themselves out of their fundamental inertia.

It is unfortunate that fear should be the driving force to bring out such national emotions. But it seems that a feeling of national insecurity is the only thing in the present state of the art of economics, which can bring out the national mood necessary to turn repressive and inhibitive political economy into creative and productive political economy, and to turn the thoughts which have gone to the problem of how to hold back production into thoughts of how to get production.

Some people fear that an industrial total effort for the purpose of national defense is bound to end in the return of the same inhibitions and the same depression out of which it pulls the country. That may be, but when modern war is over, some of the inhibitions swept aside are likely to be disposed of for good.

It should be remembered that whatever releases destructive powers can also release constructive powers. Societies which can darken the sky with war machines are capable, if they can shake off their unnecessary inhibitions, of reconstructing the earth.

Twin Coach Gets Big Order

KENT, Ohio (AP) — Twin Coach Co., manufacturers of motor buses, has received a $1,000,000 order from the Third Avenue Railway of New York City.

Joins U. S. Retailers

By a Staff Photographer

H. Gordon Selfridge, Jr.

Former Managing Director of the Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd., London, named Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Federated Department Stores. Mr. Selfridge, an American citizen and son of the well-known London retail executive, has had 20 years' experience in retail management in Great Britain.

Commodity Prices Hit Lowest Level Since September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Led by a sharp break in farm products prices, particularly grains and livestock, wholesale commodity prices declined generally causing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to drop 0.5 per cent during the week ended June 8, the Commerce Department announced.

The all-commodity index fell to 77.4 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since early in September. Notwithstanding the decline commodity prices at wholesale are substantially higher than a year ago, the report stated.

In addition to the decrease in the farm products group, foods, nides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and chemicals and allied products also declined. Metals and metal products and miscellaneous commodities rose fractionally, and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged.

The raw materials group index dropped 1 per cent to the low point of the year, largely because of weakening prices for agricultural commodities, hides, skins, raw silk, and tankage. Average prices for semimanufactured and manufactured commodities also fell to 1940 lows.

(1926 equals 100)

	June 8	June 1	May 11	Percentage chgs to June 8, 1940, from June 10
Commodity grps	1940	1940	1940	1939
All commodities	77.4	77.8	—1.3	+2.4
Farm products	66.7	67.8	—3.6	+6.4
Foods	70.5	70.8	—1.5	+4.8
Hides & lea prds	99.6	100.5	—2.5	+7.3
Textile products	71.9	72.2	—0.6	+7.5
Fuel & lt matrls	72.2	72.3	—0.3	—2.3
Metls & mtl prds	94.8	94.7	+0.3	+1.4
Building materials	92.1	92.5	+0.1	+2.6
Chemicals and allied products	76.4	76.6	—0.5	
Hsefrnshg goods	89.9	89.9		+3.5
Miscell commods	77.0	76.9	+0.3	+4.6
Raw materials	70.7	71.4	—2.5	+4.1
Semimanuf articls	77.7	78.0	—0.6	+4.7
Manuf commods	80.9	81.1	—0.7	+1.4
All commods other than farm prods	79.8	80.0	—0.7	+1.8
All commods other than farm prods and foods	82.4	82.5	—0.1	+2.2

Canadian Security Sales Top Purchases

OTTAWA (CP)—Inflow of capital on balance in April continued to be the principal feature of the international trade in securities between Canada and other countries, with total sales amounting to $15,600,000 compared with total purchases of $12,000,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Sales in the same month last year were $26,700,000 and purchases $21,600,000.

Sales to the United States during April amounted to $13,500,000 compared with $18,000,000 in the same month last year, while purchases amounted to $9,800,000 a decline from the April, 1939, purchases of $17,600,000.

April sales to the United Kingdom amounted to $1,700,000 compared with $3,300,000 in April last year and purchases from the United Kingdom during April amounted to $2,000,000 compared with purchases of $3,000,000 in the same months last year.

Westinghouse June Bonus Close to Record Payments

PITTSBURGH (AP)—June payments to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. employees will be increased 15 per cent, to within 1 per cent of the highest bonus ever paid, in the summer of 1937, it was announced. The May bonus was 14 per cent.

The adjustments will follow a plan which considers compensation in relation to average earnings.

In May the company earned $1,836,612, in April $2,514,128 and in March $1,806,459.

Celanese to Enlarge Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va..—The Virginia Engineering Company, of Newport News, Va., has received a contract for approximately $600,000 for the construction of additions to the Celco plant of the Celanese Corporation of America, at Pearisburg, Va. Herman Hinman, President of the company, said work would begin in about a week and would be completed within 4½ months.

Chain Store Sales in May Up Moderately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales in May maintained a moderate increase over the corresponding month of last year, according to the monthly compilation of the investment firm of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The sales volume of the first 25 chains to report aggregated $289,655,785, a gain of $19,281,130 or 7.1 per cent over the same month a year ago.

For the five months ended May 31, sales of these chains totaled $1,244,497,666, which compared with sales of $1,150,928,069 in the corresponding period of 1939, or an increase of 8.1 per cent. Sales for the first five months of 1938 totaled $961,753,889 and in the like 1937 period, $1,108,394,766.

Sales of the 25 chains for May and for the first five months of 1939 and 1940 are shown by groups as follows:

	May, 1940	May, 1939	P.C. Chg
Mail Order	120,737,412	110,263,818	9.5
Variety	94,041,469	89,674,622	4.9
Grocery	56,928,280	53,260,636	6.9
Druge	8,576,145	8,171,051	4.9
Apparel	5,226,202	5,110,083	2.3
Shoe	4,146,277	3,894,447	6.4
	289,655,785	270,374,655	7.1
	5 Mos, 1940	5 Mos, 1930	P.C. Cgh
Mail Order	482,124,774	430,445,831	12.0
Variety	410,475,306	389,076,205	5.5
Grocery	271,129,803	253,620,009	6.9
Drugs	42,777,901	40,982,657	4.4
Apparel	22,288,408	21,475,444	3.8
Shoe	15,701,474	15,327,923	2.4
	1,244,497,666	1,150,928,069	8.1

There were two important factors, the report said, which tended to keep the sales volume at a lower level than was anticipated for the month of May. The first was the cold, rainy weather during the major part of the month, which affected most of the chain store groups. The second was the fact that Memorial Day this year came on a Thursday, whereas in 1939 it fell on Tuesday.

Many of the chains regard Thursday as one of their biggest weekdays, owing to the fact that many of their stores are kept open in the evening. The trend of hostilities abroad may have had some slight effect on the sales volume last month, but probably not as depressing as the first two factors mentioned above. The Middle West had the best showing for the month, with New England and the Eastern Seaboard lagging somewhat behind. The Metropolitan area around New York had the poorest comparative volume.

The mail order division still continued to make the best monthly showing percentagewise of all the chain store groups, with a gain of 9.5 per cent above May, 1939.

Auto Manufacturers Re-Elect Macauley Association Head

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association announced the re-election of Alvan Macauley as President and election of George W. Mason, of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation as treasurer to succeed the late Frederick J. Haynes.

All other officers and directors were re-elected.

Robert F. Black, Chairman of the association's Motor Truck Committee, reported to the closing session of the annual meeting that he expected a truck production of approximately 800,000 vehicles for the calendar year of 1940. Factory sales of trucks during the first four months of this year totaled 297,953 units, compared with 272,872 for the similar period of 1939. Mr. Black, President of the White Motor Company, said he did not believe the defense program, "as far as it goes currently, will disrupt to any appreciable degree, if at all, the day-in and day-out routine of the transport agencies in serving the normal needs of shippers and consumers."

Mr. Macauley told the manufacturers the maintenance of "normal production for sale in the domestic market" is essential "if this nation is to be able to bear the taxes that will be required for the necessary defense program."

Canadian Newsprint Output Sets Record

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian production of newsprint during May reached 323,563 tons, setting a record for a single month, while shipments reached 334,441 tons to establish a new high level for that month in the history of the industry, the Canadian Newsprint Association announced.

For the five months January to May, Canadian production totaled 1,326,644 tons, an increase of 20.5 per cent while shipments rose by 20.3 per cent to 1,292,474 tons.

Canadian production for May in 1939 amounted to 250,015 tons while shipments for that month totaled 274,635 tons.

May Milk Payments High To Co-operative Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association will receive a basic net pool return of $1.58 per 100 pounds (47 quarts) at the 201-210 mile zone for 3.5 milk delivered in May, highest May return since 1930 and 61 cents more than the same month a year ago.

The association said the increase makes payments to league members $1,500,000 more than a year ago. The return for last month is 22 cents below April, attributed by the association to "extremely high production."

U. S. Buys More Pork for Relief Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced additional purchases of 72,556,160 pounds of pork products for relief distribution under a program designed to relieve market surpluses.

This brings to approximately 172,000,000 pounds the purchases of pork products since the program was authorized last December.

Purchases announced included 22,516,160 pounds of lard, 18,638,000 pounds of salt pork, and 31,402,000 pounds of smoked pork.

The department asked packers and distributors to submit bids for additional purchases next week.

The pork products are being bought with funds appropriated for disposition of farm surpluses. The products will be distributed among needy families by local and state relief agencies.

The department said that future purchases might include steamed lard and fresh frozen pork.

ABA Spokesman Says Banks' Position Excellent

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the American Bankers Association told Senators that the banks were in excellent condition to meet credit demands of any emergency.

A. L. M. Wiggins, Hartsville, S. C., testified before a Senate Banking subcommittee that the chartered banking system "never had greater deposits, never has been in sounder condition, and at the same time has the staggering total of $6,600,000,000 in excess reserves."

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% ($1.75 cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

June 14, 1940.

GET MORE MONEY ★★ 3% CURRENT RATE • NEVER PAID LESS

Send us your Savings or Investment Money. Safety fully insured to $5,000. Assets over $5,000,000. 54 years of good dividends. Send check or write for statement.

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Organized 1886
Natick, Massachusetts

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

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CURRENT RATE
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POMONA, CALIFORNIA

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CANVASSING AGENTS, residing in the U. S. of America, wanted for sale of women's and men's HANDEMBROIDERED and MONOGRAMMED HANDKERCHIEFS from SWITZERLAND. Residents in high class residential sections only. Applications to ED. STURZENEGGER A. G. St. Gall, Switzerland

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 6482

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CRYSTAL LAKE, Gilmanton, N. H.—New housekeeping cottages for rent; $225 season; modern plumbing, electric refrigeration; literature on request. Harold Page, Laconia, N. H. Route 2.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

ATTN. Manufacturers, Domestic and Foreign: Experienced Salesman wants commission line for State of California. References. Address Box M-8, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD. Brewster, Mass.

PHOTO FINISHING

GUARANTEED photo-finishing at low cost. 35mm—36 exposure rolls including "Mercury," fine grain developed and enlarged to 3"x4", 85c. One day service. Write for free mailing bags, etc. TECHNIFINISH LABORATORY, 121-F Lexington, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Los Angeles attracts many seeking Homes or Income Property. Consult our listings.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

FARM—40-acre 20-year old paper shell pecan orchard; last year crop 15,000 lbs.; well-built comfortable house and barns, artesian well, beautiful flowers including 75 azaleas; joins corporation; good roads. Miss. Gulf Coast. MRS. JOHN A. SUTTER. Pass Christian, Miss.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street BO. 8-7030

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 132-40 Sanford Ave.—Fair Tourists; private home, comfortable rooms; $1.50-$2.00. Parties of six or more $1.25 each. Walking distance to Fair MILLER Fl. 9-6622.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk. —3 unusually cheery rooms in private home, residential section, walking distance Fair; reasonable; garage, parking. UTTLEY. Fl 9-8982-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 154-11 Ash Ave., near Murray St.—Very attractive rooms; twin beds; for discriminating guests; reasonable; free parking. RITTERBUSCH. Ind 3-2490.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SAN FRANCISCO — Social background, wide experience managing apartment house, hotel dining room, tea room, restaurant; also managed large residential hall state university and music conservatory dormitory; available for similar position or manager and hostess country club or private estate, or companion to lady; will go anywhere. Box S-208, Suite 815, 625 Market St.

THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN. Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 168A Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—2-room suite, attractively furnished; separate entrance, permanent or transient; hotel service. Phone DAVID ROBB. BR. 9-0310.

N. Y. C., 523 West 112th (61-B)—Near Columbia University, 2 rooms, kitchen, elevator; sublet summer one or two people.

N. Y. C., 95th St., 144 West—2½ rooms, all modern conveniences; centrally located; private. RI. 9-1335, 10 a. m.-6 p. m.

QUIET, cool, large one-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; June 15 to Sept. 15; $55; references required. Lombard Williams Co., 174 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 1090.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I.—Upper floor; modern, detached 2-family; 5 light rooms plus alcove, sun porch; reasonable. VIR. 7-5161.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, at the Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Avenue—One room beautifully furnished, grand piano, kitchenette, bath, hotel service if desired; dining room in building; $45. Ken. 4082.

FROM July 1st to Oct. 1st, furnished apartment 2 rooms and bath; view of the Fenway. Suite 306, Hotel Hemenway, Boston.

WOLLASTON, MASS. 21 Kemper St.—4-rm. apt.; cool; near ocean, 1 min. car line; June-Oct.; references. Pre. 7364.

BEAUTY SHOPS

DE ROI'S BEAUTY SALON
Kreem Permanent Wave—Most Lustrous and lasting of all. Phone 1020
310 Sea Breeze Blvd., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Heated apartment in private home; 2 large, pleasant rooms, all new; fireplace; garage. Tel. West Newton 0749-W.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60, $80.
MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Unusually attractive, cool, 3-room apartment; sunny, fireplace, elevator, modern kitchenette-dinette. Capitol 8877 or 7990.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Exceptional location; new 4-room suites; Frigidaire and sleeping porch; $40; adults. 40 Robinwood Ave.

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr switchboard. Ground floor Garage.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WITH Christian Scientists, board for 16-yr.-old girl, family who loves and understand girls; references exchanged. Tel. Mid 6766 (Mass.).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Brookline, Mass.
CONVALESCENT HOME
Corey Hill, fully equipped and excellently conditioned, 18 rooms 9 baths. Owner retiring. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD CEDAR BUSHES AT MANOMET, MASS.
$300. Electricity. Fireplace. 7 Rooms. Ocean, Beach, Fishing. Rent or Sell. B. W. TURNER, MANOMET, MASS.

CHRISTMAS COVE, ME.—For rent month or season, 6-room ocean front cottage among firs and spruce, modern conveniences, garage. MRS. F. G. WRIGHT, 24 Dell Ave., Hyde Park, Mass. Tel. Hyd. 0879, eves., Sundays.

OGUNQUIT BEACH, ME.—TO LET, 7-room, ocean front cottage, fully equipped; hard, sandy beach; electricity, town water, lavatory, garage. Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT—6 rooms, screened piazza, fireplace, garage, excellent beach; can be seen over weekend. Sky High Cottage, Green Harbor, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—A beautiful farm for rest, study and enjoyment of New England countryside; all modern conveniences throughout; quiet; restricted; fresh farm produce; all home cooking; price reasonable.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE — Exceptionally fine registered Dalmatian puppies (Coach Dog). Write Box C-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REG. ENG. BULL PUPPIES
$50 UP — SHOW TYPE
4 Grant St., Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE

WILL lend furniture for 3 or 4 room apt. to responsible couple for 2 or 3 years. Write P. O. Box 131, Wellesley, Mass.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 6971

HAIRDRESSERS WANTED

EXPERIENCED hairdresser wanted; excellent opening. Write fully, Box C-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN WANTED—Strong, honest, active, Protestant, to work on school and camp estate. Send picture and state salary; must be a good truck driver; non-smoker. Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, good plain cook, Christian Scientist, who would appreciate excellent home more than high wages; Concord suburb. MRS. E. RUSSELL SANBORN, Concord, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAIN, beautiful brick residence, 3 baths, oil burner, pipe organ, restricted Normal Hill section, high elevation, wonderful view, built and occupied by owner, near subway and L. I. R. R. Price $25,500. Mortgage $15,000. HOWARD O. WOOD, 148-22 85th Drive, Jamaica, New York.

LAKE DUNMORE—Beautiful summer home; 4 acre land, spacious living quarters, excellently furnished, two baths, large screened porch with marble floor, 3-car garage; 5-room apartment upstairs; 2 lavatories; 2-room guest house, boathouse; pictorial prospectus upon request. WALBRIDGE REALTY CO., Rutland, Vt.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WATERTOWN, MASS, 145 Common St.—Single, 7 rooms, 2 baths, lovely open porch, garage; immediate occupancy; accessible location. Mid. 4060.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT in Tamworth, New Hampshire, house in quiet spot, beautiful location; electric lights, running water; land if desired; references required. Write Box 33, Lakeport, N. H., or phone Laconia, N. H., 541.

POCONO cottage, 6 furnished rooms, bath, fireplace, electricity; good location; $100 a month. CHAS. PETERS, 134 S. Lansdowne Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—All modern six-room house; oil heat, single garage, porch, gardens, trees; furnished or unfurnished; or business woman (widow) will share; seen by appointment during July. Write Box D-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Bridge and Approaches. Notice to Contractors: Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge with concrete deck, and approaches, (Adamsville Bridge on Maxim Road) in the Town of COLRAIN, will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST), Tuesday, July 9, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms $5.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty $300.00. Minimum wage rates as specified. Complete information from office of Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner. Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. June 15, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms; hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor; delicious home cooking; $21-23 weekly. Augusta English.

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Charm of country and seashore, attractive rooms, living room. A. F. WEBSTER, 307 Main St., Melrose, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL woman with maid offers private suite, 2 rooms, bath (with meals); first floor, comfortable, accessible home on shore of suburban lake; pleasant porch, outlook, comfort, consideration; 1 or 2 gentlewomen considered. Tel. Arlington, Mass., 5772-W, 8-9:30 mornings or evenings.

TWO RIVERS SHEEPSCOT, MAINE—Private home for rest or recreation. June-Aug.; home-cooked foods. MRS. SARA C. CURTIS.

UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming; fishing; near Lake Champlain. Burpees, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 269.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Waterbown Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

BOSTON, near The Mother Church, 97 St. Stephen St.—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, all outside sunny rooms, free electricity for cooking, light, refrigeration, $47.50; modern, restricted, elevator building, 132-6 Hemenway St., 1-3 rooms, $32.50-$42.50; large, modern kitchens, free gas and refrigeration. Many others, 1-8 rooms, $25-$85. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Avenue, Ken. 8335.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

THREE SHORE LOTS in Nahant, Mass., each about 60x100; American neighborhood, private beach, country-seashore combined; will sell separately at sacrifice; near bus line. Address 45 Fay Ave., Lynn, Mass. LY. 5-3082.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-19 Bowne St.—Double room, nicely furnished; kitchen privileges; reasonable; near Fair. ORTUTAY. Fl. 9-4123-

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
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CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

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Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIELD COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
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Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Lane and Matheny's
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

Modern Shoe Rebuilders
QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

Barlitt's Market
815 E Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

THE HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SALON
711 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Karen Steen Phone 1714

JACKSONVILLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
of Jacksonville
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
A Financial Stronghold
51 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-3300

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INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
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MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7641

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

A Complete Drug Store
LUNCHEONETTE
BOULEVARD DRUG CO.
1857 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 2-1618
Opposite Christian Science church
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

WINDOW SHADES
for Every Purpose
JAMISON SHADE CO.
742 S. W. 8th St. Phone 3-2464
Porch Swings and Furniture Recovered

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

All Repairs by an Expert Oriental Weaver
Oriental Rug Renovators
729 S. W. 12th Ave. Phone 2-2430
COMPLETELY EQUIPPED
CARPET CLEANING PLANT

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

MIAMI BEACH

The Original
TEDDY'S
"Tops in Food Since 1914"
Serving
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner at Popular Prices
Relax under the tropical sky with the surf at your feet
Ocean Drive 10th and 11th Sts.

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9112
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

Gasoline and SINCLAIR GASOLINE HC Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
509 Meridian Ave. Ph. 5-1385

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080—Delivery Service
Where Your Patronage is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Everything to build anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Our **AWNINGS** will keep you in the shade this summer
We will be pleased to furnish estimates. All work guaranteed.
S. R. McINTOSH CO., Inc.
1819 Central Ave. Phone 4375
SHADES, BLINDS, SUN BATH CABINETS, LAWN and TERRACE FURNITURE.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
609-605 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Schloss Bros. Suits
Stetson Hats
Jarman Friendly Shoes
McCaskill Clothing Co., Inc.
Complete line Men's Furnishings
711 Franklin St., Next to Tampa Theatre
Phone 3293

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S UNGER, Mgr

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 9 PEACHTREE ST

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way
Quality First
Is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

PATENT ATTORNEYS
F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.AeE.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.
Rumford Baking Powder

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

PETER HUBER
Herren-und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21. Tel. 4.00.58

Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277. Tel. 4.11.71
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
(Sewing Machines)
Helvetia

Knives, Forks, and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

COUTURE
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfevrerie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande MIT

Schmid-Schuhen
werden Sie immer zufrieden sein!
28 Nidaugasse
(Shoes)

INTERLAKEN

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

Une maison de confiance
Un fleuriste de goût
ALBERT PITTET S.A.
Marteray 40-46 Tel. 2.85.11
Des fleurs toujours fraiches
Des prix toujours modiques
FLOWERS

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Etudes de Projets de Villas
Immeubles Transformations
Expertises. Tel. 2.54.61
(ARCHITECT)
Avenue de Montchoisi

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR - GILLIERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

Ferblanterie, Couvertures, Appareillage
CHRISTIN FRERES
Barre 13 Tel. 2.93.84
(TIN-WARE)
Founded in 1876

EPICERIE FINE
Barnens-C.-S.A. LAUSANNE
Rue de Bourg 16 Tel. 2.91.78
(High-Class Grocery)

SWITZERLAND

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZURICH

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

DREYER
SPEZIAL-SALON
für
gediegene
MODERNE
FRISUREN
und
DAUERWELLEN
Erstklass-Service
(Hairdressing)
Zürich 6
Seilbahn
Rigiviertel
Telefon
6.49.11

You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32 766

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr Blumenkrämer
(Florists)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

TAXI—BETRIEB
Tag und Nacht—Autotouren
L. JUNG, Hönggerstrasse 71
Tel. 1.34.66 (Taxis)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CONFIDENCE
No matter whether you buy for yourself or for someone else, a great portion of the satisfaction and pride in possession comes from CONFIDENCE . . . confidence in the Store — its policy, its merchandise — its reputation — Cleghorns have acquired this confidence — based on years of faithful service and unfaltering adherence to high ideals.
We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

SPENCER FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Individually Designed for Comfort—Style—Economy
Demonstration by Appointment without obligation
Phone 36142

DORIS MURRAY
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
190 JUNIPER ROAD, DURBAN

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours. Under Personal Supervision. Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST ST.

THE **Moore Shoe** Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368 West Street, Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service. Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service
Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities—Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacon, Twin Streams Butter
STALL 20, NEW CITY MARKET
Warwick Avenue Phone 20221

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We Stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (Opp. Old City Market)
Phone 22493

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park
Phone 33-3968 After Hours Phone 48-6258

Specialists in the etiquette of Flowers for Formal Occasions
MIRANDA
4 Aegis Buildings
Loveday Street
OPPOSITE RAND CLUB

Treasures of Eloff Str.
(Our Only Address)
HANDBAGS
LUSTROUS PEARLS
SYNTHETIC JEWELRY
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
WALTER MANSIONS, 101A ELOFF ST.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
39 Montanne House
Cor. Joubert and Market Streets
P. O. Box 2013
Phone Office 22-1634
Res. 44-1000

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc. Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

PIETERMARITZBURG

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoleum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
Also at 537 West St., Durban

FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
L. Godwin
285 Church St. Phone 4110

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

CHRISTIE'S CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery and Catering
204 Church St. Phone 2639

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/- Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages.
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

OVERELLS' PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch (Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

NEW ZEALAND

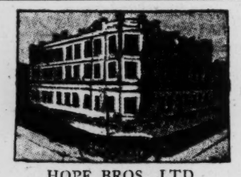
WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay



HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING—HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway Rongotai
Oxford St., Levin

Ora Hats
Millinery Specialist
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Mad Men of Europe (Columbia)—Watching melodramas like this, the spectator can only wonder where the British Intelligence service was when such incredible events were afoot. A German spy insinuates himself into a British home and sets up a radio station which is ultimately used as the base from which to direct a parachute attack by the enemy. Unfortunate script and direction. Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire.—Adults.

* * *

The Mortal Storm (M-G-M)—Phyllis Bottome's 1938 novel converted into a tense, tragic, and exciting picture. Relentlessly, it tells of the destruction by Nazi influences of a middle-class German family. A non-Aryan professor is the focal point of the attack in this tragedy, but the implications consider the brutal suffocation of liberal thought in Germany. Written without hysteria, the screen play has received the benefit of splendid direction and acting. Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, Frank Morgan, Robert Stack, Bonita Granville, Irene Rich, Maria Ouspenskaya, Gene Reynolds.—Adults.

* * *

Phantom Raiders (M-G-M)—A new Nick Carter yarn, fast and amusing. Nick nips the plans of insurance racketeers just as they are about to blow up a freighter with the entire cast aboard. Walter Pidgeon, Florence Rice, Joseph Schildkraut, Donald Meek, Steffi Duna, Nat Pendleton.—Adults.

* * *

Safari (Paramount) — Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., takes Madeleine Carroll away from Tulio Carminati. The setting is the African veldt or thereabouts—for no particular reason except perhaps that it permits some stock shots of wild animals. Dull, except for Lynne Overman's amusing Scotch character bit.—Adults.

* * *

Those Were the Days (Paramount)—Side combs, Hoover collars, tandem bicycles, and other relics of a century's turn have been recalled for this filming of George Fitch Siwashiana. The story is about a fresh freshman, his pranks, and his romances. Light, innocent, and generally amusing. William Holden, Bonita Granville, Ezra Stone, Vaughan Glaser, Judith Barrett, William Frawley, Lucien Littlefield.—Family.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

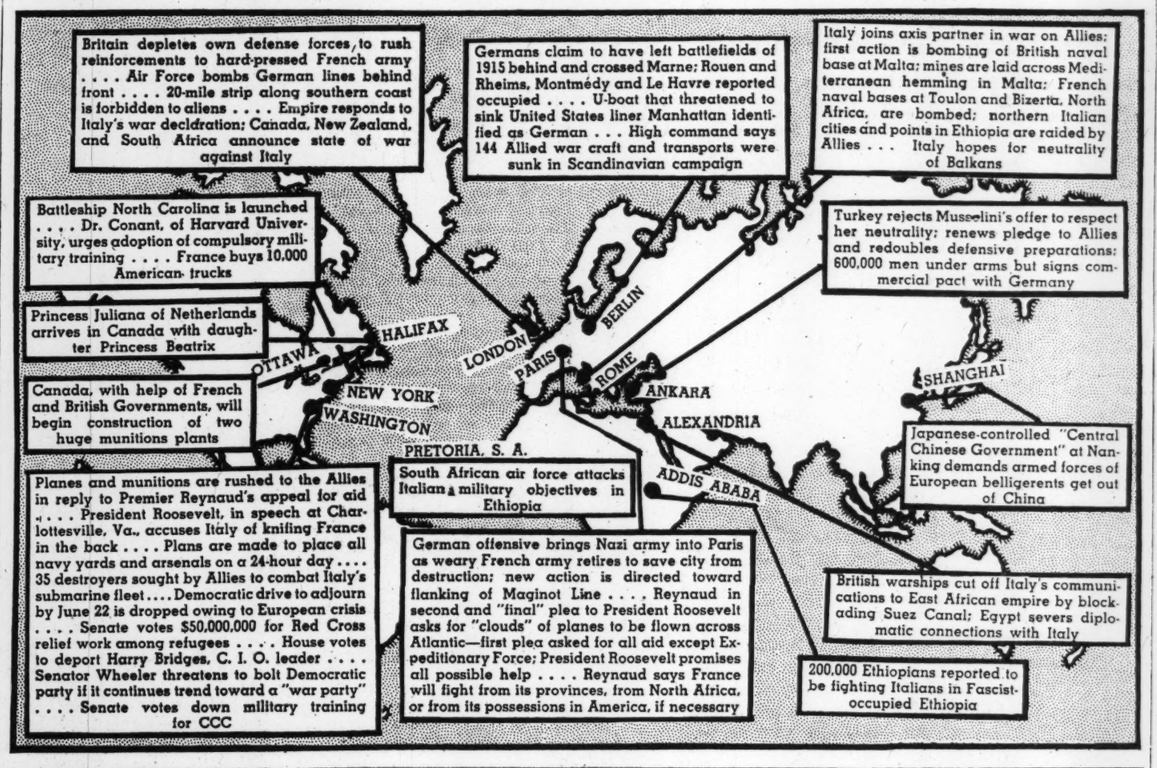
* * *

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

* * *

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain depletes own defense forces to rush reinforcements to hard-pressed French army . . . . Air Force bombs German lines behind front . . . . 20-mile strip along southern coast is forbidden to aliens . . . . Empire responds to Italy's war declaration; Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa announce state of war against Italy
Germans claim to have left battlefields of 1915 behind and crossed Marne; Rouen and Rheims, Montmédy and Le Havre reported occupied . . . . U-boat that threatened to sink United States liner Manhattan identified as German . . . High command says 144 Allied war craft and transports were sunk in Scandinavian campaign
Italy joins axis partner in war on Allies; first action is bombing of British naval base at Malta; mines are laid across Mediterranean hemming in Malta; French naval bases at Toulon and Bizerta, North Africa, are bombed; northern Italian cities and points in Ethiopia are raided by Allies . . . Italy hopes for neutrality of Balkans
Battleship North Carolina is launched . . . . Dr. Conant, of Harvard University, urges adoption of compulsory military training . . . . France buys 10,000 American trucks
Turkey rejects Mussolini's offer to respect her neutrality; renews pledge to Allies and redoubles defensive preparations; 600,000 men under arms but signs commercial pact with Germany
Princess Juliana of Netherlands arrives in Canada with daughter Princess Beatrix
HALIFAX
OTTAWA
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
ANKARA
SHANGHAI
ALEXANDRIA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PRETORIA, S. A.
ADDIS ABABA
Canada, with help of French and British Governments, will begin construction of two huge munitions plants
Japanese-controlled "Central Chinese Government" at Nanking demands armed forces of European belligerents get out of China
Planes and munitions are rushed to the Allies in reply to Premier Reynaud's appeal for aid . . . . President Roosevelt, in speech at Charlottesville, Va., accuses Italy of knifing France in the back . . . . Plans are made to place all navy yards and arsenals on a 24-hour day . . . . 35 destroyers sought by Allies to combat Italy's submarine fleet . . . . Democratic drive to adjourn by June 22 is dropped owing to European crisis . . . . Senate votes $50,000,000 for Red Cross relief work among refugees . . . . House votes to deport Harry Bridges, C. I. O. leader . . . . Senator Wheeler threatens to bolt Democratic party if it continues trend toward a "war party" . . . . Senate votes down military training for CCC
South African air force attacks Italian military objectives in Ethiopia
German offensive brings Nazi army into Paris as weary French army retires to save city from destruction; new action is directed toward flanking of Maginot Line . . . . Reynaud in second and "final" plea to President Roosevelt asks for "clouds" of planes to be flown across Atlantic—first plea asked for all aid except Expeditionary Force; President Roosevelt promises all possible help . . . . Reynaud says France will fight from its provinces, from North Africa, or from its possessions in America, if necessary
British warships cut off Italy's communications to East African empire by blockading Suez Canal; Egypt severs diplomatic connections with Italy
200,000 Ethiopians reported to be fighting Italians in Fascist-occupied Ethiopia

Party Fun

Masculine Millinery

The following game will be found to furnish a great deal of amusement:

Let each man choose a partner, and then give each pair an old hat—the older the better—and a box of trimmings, pins, colored wools, etc. In a given time the man must trim the hat and place it upon his partner's head. The couples then parade past the judge, who may award a prize for the most amusing effort.

This game can be made most entertaining by adding vegetables to the box of decorations.—Miss J. M., Auckland, N. Z.

Daily Quotation

A MAN who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, is like one taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.—CECIL.

In Lighter Vein

Odd Signs and Notices

In a store in Hamilton, Illinois: If you see anything you don't want, ask for it.

On a theatre in Chicago: All seats 20 cents. Children 10 cents.

A sign in a restaurant has this variation of an old idea:

Pies Like Mother Made, 5 Cents.
Pies Like Mother tried to Make But Couldn't, 10 Cents.

Sign in the station of a small Missouri town: All parcels, packages and grips left and not checked must be checked or cannot be left in depot.

Sign on Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago: Building to be torn down on account of remodeling.

No Need

An R. A. F. man went on a solo reconnaissance flight, and encountered six Messerschmitts, which attacked him. He managed to beat them off.

"But why didn't you send out a radio message for help?" asked a comrade, on his return.

"Oh," he replied, "I thought you only did that when you were in difficulties."—Tit-Bits.

Back to Nature

"You can always tell when you are out of civilization."

"How?"

"There are no more billboards along the road."

Vocations

Scrapbook Maker

A young college student who needed a few extra dollars to help cover his daily expense, finally worked out an idea that has taken care of this.

He purchases cheap scrapbooks from a local store, as well as a number of first class magazines from the second-hand magazine dealer in his town and builds up interesting surveys on current events.

His selection of the important items to make up the book plus the neat appearance has readily sold his surveys. Businessmen, circulating libraries, banks, and commercial houses have made use of his service—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Odds and Ends

Watch Oil

The ideal oil for watches is being sought in research at the Mellon Institute.

Wider Tires

Wide-base tires, with rims about 1½ inches wider than present automobile tires, are in prospect.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread for China

(Michigan Christian Advocate)

Manila, P. I.

A Chinese boy, age nine years, was saving his money for a two-wheel bicycle, when he overheard his mother and father talking about the starving Chinese children. Taking his total savings he went to the nearest bakery and told the baker he wanted all the bread he could buy for 14 pesos. Piling the many loaves onto his hand cart he rolled them to the Chinese Y. M. C. A., explaining to the secretary he had brought bread for the starving children of China.

The secretary, being a man with imagination, thanked the little boy and helped unload the bread. Then the secretary got busy on the telephone and called the women of the Y. W. C. A. and the men of the Y. M. C. A. urging they come to the center that night for "big doings." That evening the secretary related the story about the little boy and then auctioned off the bread. The next day he sent 1,254 pesos to China.

Anne Guthrie, American secretary on the staff of the Manila Y. W. C. A., related the story of the little boy at a parlor meeting in New York, sponsored by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. That night a lady who had attended the meeting, as she was leaving for her home in the middle west, handed Miss Guthrie a bill saying, "I cannot bear to think of that little boy not having his bicycle." The money was transmitted by clipper the following day.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: The enterprising railroads now sell passenger travel on the instalment plan. It is assumed the ticket will specify what the second payment is, and where.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Gallup polls show that voters in the lower-income groups still favor the Democratic Party. The Republican form of life begins at forty dollars a week.

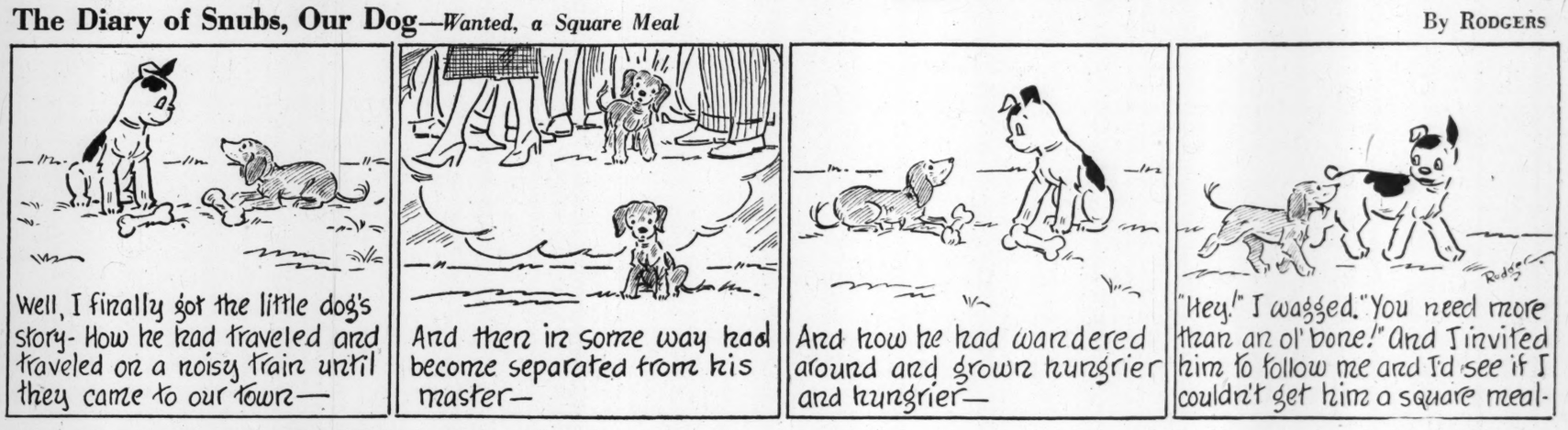
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plenty of Paint*

By LE PELLEY

SINCE WE SOLD THAT RECIPE WE HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY FOR THE CLUBHOUSE
WE'LL FINISH IN A HURRY THIS WAY... YOU PAINT ONE SIDE AND I'LL PAINT THE OTHER —
AND DON'T SPARE THE PAINT — WE CAN AFFORD LOTS OF IT....
BUT YOU'RE SIDE IS GREEN!
YOU PUT ON RED... I THOUGHT YOU WANTED GREEN!
IT JUST SHOWS... THAT MONEY ISN'T EVERYTHING!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted, a Square Meal*

By RODGERS


Well, I finally got the little dog's story- How he had traveled and traveled on a noisy train until they came to our town—
And then in some way had become separated from his master—
And how he had wandered around and grown hungrier and hungrier—
"Hey!" I wagged. "You need more than an ol' bone!" And I invited him to follow me and I'd see if I couldn't get him a square meal-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Marco Polo Ted*

By THE HAGERS

TE-WA
"WHERE DID THIS STREAM, TED, GET ITS START? IT ISN'T ON OUR LATEST CHART."
"THEN LET US SOLVE THIS MYSTERY. WE'LL TRAVEL UP THE STREAM," SAID HE.
"IT HAS A DEPTH OF TWO FEET THERE— A FOOT, FOUR INCHES, TED, TO SPARE."
TE-WA
"I'M KNOWN AS AN INTREPID DUCK. FORWARD!" HE CRIED, "TILL WE GET STUCK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Treachery

There is one disconcerting element in the present war which is not readily accounted for—the element of treachery. The word indicates something more than "fifth column" activity, for among the "fifth columns" are many Germans who, whatever their crimes and however deeply they have abused the hospitality of the invaded country, are at least not betraying their own country.

Harder to understand is the state of mind of considerable numbers of people in Norway, Holland and possibly other countries, who have plotted their own Nation's ruin. They are so numerous that every threatened country is forced to take drastic measures to deal with the enemy within. In the last war this danger was remote. In no great struggle has treachery played so conspicuous or sinister a part since the religious wars of the seventeenth century when the divisions were not between nations but between sects.

How to explain this peculiarly ugly feature of the present war with its Kuusinens and its Quislings and its less famous traitors who have been handing over the keys of the citadel to a foreign enemy? Bribery alone is insufficient to account for it. So many people are made to act contrary to their natural loyalties and to face ignominy and peril that other explanations are needed. Some day the roles of terrorism and mesmerism will be more fully explained.

But already it is clear that the minds of traitors have been tampered with in a more obvious way. The mental infection of totalitarianism has assailed their understanding and made them blind to the normal conceptions of patriotism and honor.

A poison has spread from its breeding places in the dictatorships to other countries and people of other races. We are back at the ideological war which began as Fascist or Nazi versus Communist, though the more real distinction was between despotism and democracy.

Naziism, with all the characteristics it has acquired, has become a way of life or habit of mind which the democrat cannot but think of as a mental corruption. The non-German who succumbs to it may think that he is transcending the limits of nationalism; in which case, when he becomes a traitor, he is doubly deceived, first, by the nature of the creed he adopts, and second by his German associates, who are intensely nationalist and respecters of no nationality but their own.

But there it is. This formidable corruption of the spirit, assisted by the social unease of recent years, has bred betrayers of country, kith and kin. It is against such an influence as well as against mechanized might, that the war is waged.

Parnassians Practical

Tony Weller certainly came to a rash conclusion when he warned his son Samuel, "Poetry's unnat'ral; no man ever talked in poetry 'cept a beadle on boxin' day, or Warren's blackin' or Rowland's oil, or some o' them low fellows; never you let yourself down to talk poetry, my boy."

Current news records two occasions on which the Muses were considered acceptable in the application of the law. One was the versification of an admonition to a Waterbury, Connecticut, parking rule violator.

The other incident has a more classic genesis. The plaintiff in a suit, in Greensboro, North Carolina, declared he "wot not of" a certain matter. Superior Court Judge Felix A. Alley, weightily agreed: "Anything Shakespeare said may be used in my court." This should open the way for more entertaining trials in Greensboro. The unimaginative might ask, with Antonio, "What impossible matter will he make easy next?"

In a laboratory experiment, thirteen out of seventeen rats preferred alcoholic drinks to water. The reader may draw his own conclusions as to what this proves.

Raymond Massey is scheduled to play in a forthcoming radio dramatization the part of somebody other than Abraham Lincoln. Trying to disguise himself, eh?

We suppose there must be some things more beautiful than a half-blown yellow rose, but in a tranquil garden, in June, it's hard to think of them.

"Thus Far and No Farther"

Quite usefully, at times, more than one moral may be drawn from a tale—even though the tale be garbled. Reference is to the common version of the King Canute legend, in which that Danish King of England is made pomppously to order the tide not to come in. Edna St. Vincent Millay, in her vigorous poem, "There Are No Islands Any More," published on this page yesterday, effectively used the popular myth in illustrating the futility of isolationism. The authentic version has even greater significance.

Canute had reconquered what his father had lost in Wessex, had divided the kingdom with the Saxon Edmund, and upon the latter's passing, had become ruler of the entire realm—at the age of 21! Then he inherited the throne of Denmark and conquered Norway. His successes caused his followers to declare Canute had divine power.

But Canute was evidently endowed with wisdom and humility, despite his youth. He was a devout Christian, and he resolved to rebuke his courtiers. Ordering that his chair be placed at the water's edge as the tide was rising, as lord of the ocean he commanded the waters to retire. When they continued to advance and wet his feet—so runs the legend—he turned to his flatterers and remarked: "One Being alone can say to the ocean, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.'"

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Feminists in Great Britain have been heartened by the winning of a victory, though not a conclusive one, in their long battle for "equal pay for equal work." The Industrial Court has given a decision that women over twenty-one after six months' service as wartime omnibus and tram conductors are to have the same wages as men.

The decision is not a settlement of the whole question at issue because it is binding only for wartime and only for those engaged in passenger transport. It does not, for example, affect the Civil Service, where it has been a long-standing grievance of women that they receive less pay than men, nor does it apply to ordinary industrial occupations where women are generally paid less, not on the ground of their sex, but that they are doing work of a different grade.

The case of the bus and tram conductors was a clear-cut issue. A woman working for an hour on a tram cannot issue fewer tickets to the passengers than a man. She cannot make fewer starts and stops. The trade union maintained that her work in this business was identical with a man's, and the Court accepted the view—and went further by deciding that the equality of the work must be rewarded by equality of pay.

Stated in these terms the doctrine is difficult to resist. But the opponents of women's claims have been wont to reply that what women are really demanding is equality of pay for work that is not equal. The issue to some extent has been clouded by prejudice, and it is above all things this prejudice that feminists in Britain have been contending against. Their demand has again and again been admitted in theory and denied in practice.

Designs—for Living

One of the discoveries of the war is that the taste of Paris fashion designers can be excelled; but only by the morale of Paris fashion designers. If dress designing could win this war for France then the couturières of France would win it.

Certainly the often experienced, yet always unexpected, resilience of peaceful peoples under war pressures should win this war. This resilience accounts for the Paris fashion supplement appearing with this issue of The Christian Science Monitor. It accounts also for such advertisements as this from the Monitor's "European—local classified" advertisements: "London, E—H—Hotel . . . For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed."

It speaks, too, through writers like those in Punch, one of whom says that owing to the paper shortage in Britain he can now get through his reading of the newspapers in half the usual time, "which of course leaves me more time for writing. So it's rather a pity that the things I write are now sent back to me with little notes saying that owing to lack of space because of the paper shortage there is no room to print them."

Two things are amazing in modern war. One is its destructiveness. The other is something it cannot destroy: the fiber of human character.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Republican Dark Horse?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the letter entitled "Call for Mr. Hoover," the writer, while conceding Mr. Hoover's fine qualities in every way, questions the advisability of allowing Mr. Hoover and President Roosevelt to once more face each other as Presidential candidates, as might quite conceivably happen if Mr. Hoover were nominated by the Republicans. Speaking as an observant citizen, I can think of no more certain way to insure the continuance of the New Deal, and of inept organizing, unbusinesslike methods and of political pressures on all potential accomplishment.

If the phrase "a dark horse of untried merit" refers to Mr. Wendell Willkie, the writer cannot concede the words "untried merit." Mr. Willkie's merits have been very well tried indeed in the things that just now the country needs most—stability, capable organization, and good business management.

A strong objection to the nomination of some of the Republican candidates is the danger of splitting the party over the "isolation" issue. Mr. Willkie is already well on the way toward winning an intelligent and unified loyalty from wide numbers of Republicans and gives promise of bettering his record fast. Unity and loyalty are paramount needs if a Republican is to have any chance at all of winning.

(MISS) ALICE WESTON

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food for War Sufferers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As America wakes up, we find there are so many ways in which most of us can help not only ourselves to defend ourselves and our ideals, but there are many, many ways we can help our brothers overseas who are bearing the brunt of the present attack upon human liberties and rights. May I tell the Monitor readers of one way that is being worked out in a very wide awake, progressive little town near here—Tryon, North Carolina?

In Tryon there is a regular town meeting, after the pattern of the New England town meetings, where anybody can say what he thinks, and where local problems can be worked out in unison. At a recent town meeting the people of Tryon decided to establish "war acres," as an effectual help towards meeting the food shortage which may last a long time after the fighting is over. Everyone who has room for a garden—large or small—is setting aside a plot, anywhere from a few yards to a few acres, on which to raise food for war sufferers. There will also be a community cannery, operated by volunteers, where quantities of food can be preserved in shape for shipping anywhere.

Asheville, N. C. ELIZABETH EARL JONES

Planes and Purchasing Power

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letters which you have published recently urging our immediate participation in the war, by assisting the Allies with planes and equipment, show that their authors have not read the financial pages of the Monitor.

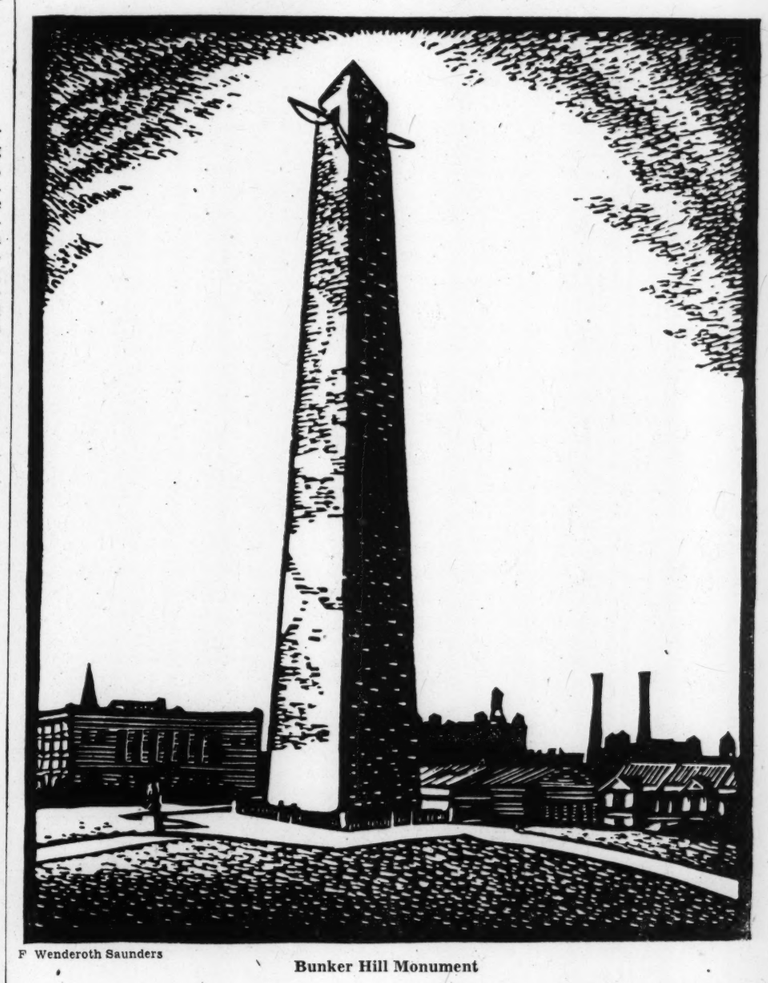
It has been pointed out there that to expand our facilities in order to supply the Allies means that those same facilities and all the men trained in making said equipment will have to be scrapped when the war is over. It was this same sudden cessation of war industries which produced the slump after 1919.

To the writer who bemoans the loss of trade with the Allies, should they be defeated, may I say that we have 40,000,000 "ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed," a tremendous market were they put to work providing goods for us and them, thus achieving purchasing power for themselves. We have a market right here. We do not have to fight for markets.

E. W. MARSHALL

Upper Montclair, N. J.

Memorial to Glorious Defeat



F Wenderoth Saunders

Bunker Hill Monument

Bunker Hill: A Reflection

One of the extra holidays that Boston enjoys by itself falls each year on June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. For 165 years much has been made of the battle. History books dwell on it. The granite shaft on the site is well known. Thousands yearly go to some inconvenience in threading through the Charlestown streets to view the battleground.

Sometimes people wonder why Americans feel that way about Bunker Hill, since it marks the spot where, in the very first major battle of the Revolution, the "rebels" were veritably routed. There are several possible answers. One might be that lessons learned in defeat are sometimes more worthy of remembrance than are rejoicings of victory. Another might be that inauspicious beginnings often lead to fortuitous endings—that it is folly to abandon hope because of initial reverses. But, if it does nothing else, Bunker Hill deserves its place in American hearts because it is a tangible reminder of Gen. Joseph Warren.

* * *

Until he fell at Bunker Hill, Warren ranked with Hancock and the Adamses as a leader of the Massachusetts revolutionists. It was Warren who, scorning personal danger, remained in Boston to direct the Committee of Safety. It was Warren who dispatched Revere and Dawes to warn Adams and Hancock at Lexington and to secure the military stores at Concord. It was Warren who mounted a horse and took after his messengers so he could take part with the Minutemen in the fray on the Green.

Except to Bostonians, the name of Joseph Warren is not very familiar these days. Yet of all that bold, resourceful company who plotted the burgeoning of the new Nation, none was more daring, more enterprising, more eloquent, more dashing.

Son of a Roxbury farmer, Warren entered Harvard at 14, became a physician, married wealthy Elizabeth Hooton. He might have continued a fashionable doctor, sympathizing with his well-to-do Tory patients, and the cause of liberty might have lost an accomplished defender, had not John Adams walked into his office one day.

Of the conversation we have no record, but soon Adams, destined to become second President of the United States, introduced Warren to the North End Caucus and the cause of the Revolution became his cause. Warren it was who penned the Suffolk Resolves, those ringing demands which influenced Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence; Warren it was who inspired the Boston populace with his oration over the graves of the Massacre victims, and Warren it was who succeeded to the presidency of the Provincial Congress when Hancock left for Philadelphia.

Thus, on the morning of June 17, 1775, Warren, named a General by Congress only the day before, was at 34 head of the civil and military affairs of Massachusetts, the trusted executive of Hancock and Adams.

* * *

In the fifty-nine days since Concord and Lexington, tension had steadily mounted in the Colonies. The colonists were under arms and outbreak of hostilities appeared inevitable. Rather against Warren's better judgment, Gen Israel Putnam had dug Colonial troops in on the triple heights above Charlestown, known as Moulton's Point, Breed's Hill, and Bunker Hill. These redoubts were flung up during the night of the 16th, so the British were both surprised and angered to see them there on the morning of the 17th.

From a military standpoint, it is hard to justify Bunker Hill—the battle, that is. For though it is called Bunker Hill in history, the battle really occurred on Breed's Hill. The positions meant little to the revolutionists. It would have been easy for the British to lay siege from a comfortable distance and simply starve the Yankee farmers out within a few days. But tempers were up. Both sides wanted a test of arms.

General Gage, the British Governor, summoned Major General Howe and ordered an offensive. By mid-morning the warships Lively, Falcon, Somerset, Cerberus, and Glasgow were positioned in the Mystic to shell the heights and cover the British landing parties. At the water's edge, Howe exhorted his men in a classical battle speech. Colonel Prescott, in command of the Breed's Hill redoubt, by contrast, simply walked among his men slapping them on the back and commanding, "Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes."

The British in the costly tradition of the day stormed the hill twice and were twice repulsed.

* * *

As they were rallying for a third foray, Warren came galloping up from Cambridge. General Putnam immediately offered to place himself under Warren's orders.

"No," replied Warren, "I came here as a volunteer. Tell me where I can be most useful."

"Go into the redoubt. There you will be covered."

"Don't think I came to seek a place of safety, but tell me where the onslaught will be most furious."

Musket in hand, Warren slipped into the redoubt beside Prescott who also offered to relinquish command, but with similar result. No sooner was Warren in position than, if by signal, the British stormed again.

This time they poured over the redoubt with irresistible force. The Americans fought with their muskets as clubs, Warren and Prescott at their fore. Suddenly from the British ranks came a shot. When the smoke had cleared, the Americans, as Daniel Webster said, "had their first great martyr to their great cause of liberty."

ROBERT R. MULLEN

North . . South . . East . . West

Philadelphia: All Out

By Frank L. Perrin

Within a few days the delegates chosen by the Republican voters of the United States will disembark at Philadelphia. There they will assemble in a great hall bedecked with flags and bunting. Not far from where the scarred Liberty Bell hangs in majestic silence, bands will dispense martial music and a thousand voices will cheer. To the casual spectator the scene will be gay and the sounds inspiring.

But thoughtful people everywhere, and more especially those who will take active part in the deliberations of the convention, are conscious of the fact that never within the recollection of those present, as well as of those at home, has so much depended, immediately and in the future, upon the decision to be reached, the pronouncements made, and the choice of leaders agreed upon.

Memory carries one easily back through the years and paints perhaps dimming pictures of 1872, 1876, 1880, and more clearly upon the screen the pictures since those years. In both of the rival political camps, for much more than a half century, what, say you, has been the controlling and determining factor in reaching the final choice of candidates?

Probably without a single exception the party's standard-bearer in the succeeding campaign has been, whether Republican or Democrat, the person regarded as the most popular and the one who is expected to attract, because of that popularity, the largest number of votes in November. All this was natural enough. Such strategy, ordinarily, is defensible. The issues, especially since Lincoln's time, have not often, if ever, been vital. We in the United States have discussed, sometimes with fervor and some heat, such domestic problems as the tariff, the free coinage of silver, prohibition, equal suffrage, and even seasonal and unseasonal unemployment, but always without rancor, and usually without undue concern as to the decision to be reached.

* * *

We have prospered measurably and abode safely all through the years, no matter how often or how unfavorably the fickle tides of domestic sentiment turned or shifted. We were never apprehensive of disaster. There has always remained the assurance of stability, territorial isolation, of wisdom, loyalty, faith, courage, in Washington, in the councils, and in the homes.

But today and tomorrow, and in the months and years to come, there must be realized the necessity of fortifying and safeguarding our frontiers of thought and action more securely than ever before. Those who are delegated to speak and act in expressing the wise decisions and the righteous purposes of the people of the United States must speak and act with authority deliberately and consciously vested. How faithfully and how fully, for instance, do delegations chosen by Republican voters a month ago, or three months ago, reflect or represent the sentiment or the present judgment of the people who elected them?

* * *

The whole aspect of the situation has changed in a week. It may change even more in the weeks and months ahead. Purely domestic problems lose their importance as the desperate situation of all world democracies is realized. In leadership more is needed than a persuasive voice or a plausible promise of performance. Affairs of the world are now the affairs of the American people. Production and distribution of armament and food and the practical training and equipment of men and machines for effective service in home defense and in some measure meeting the needs of the Allies overseas, must be the first thought of the Commander-in-Chief.

Minor issues must be put aside. The time has passed for playing a political game. Pledges made in the early weeks of the presidential primary campaign may be lightly regarded in view of the emergence, perhaps unexpectedly, of this larger and more important issue.

In every season of great national emergency or stress there has been raised up, in America, a man of the hour, a man of destiny, equipped, morally and spiritually, to do the needed work. The hour, the man!

The Wide Horizon

Book for the Duce

By H. B. Elliston

It is always useful on the advent of a new event or a new book to take down an old book. Mussolini's declaration of war had this effect upon me. I put aside the newspaper containing the item, and picked up "The Prince," by Nicolo Machiavelli. It was the only book I could think of to fit the occasion.

Besides, Machiavelli was of Mussolini's Italian nationality. He served as a counsellor in the government of fifteenth-century Florence in the days of the ruling family called the Medici. Lorenzo de Medici ruled Florence at the time of Machiavelli's youth. *Il Magnifico* the Florentines called him, because he loved splendor, and kept a court which dazzled the outsider. In writing his *vade mecum*, Machiavelli must have had this family in thought because he dedicated the book to Lorenzo's grandson.

Now "The Prince" is a guide to statecraft—of a sort. It gives a number of discourses on how rulers of men can keep their jobs. To the cynical Nicolo the qualities are all evil. Bad faith is one. "Those princes who have done great things," said Machiavelli, "have held good faith of little account . . . and in the end have overcome those who relied on their word."

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Well, you may say that Mussolini is sufficiently non-Machiavellian to have kept his word with Hitler. You may, if there was any word to keep. But there wasn't. It is known in Europe that the military alliance with Hitler had an escape clause. The "out" was modeled on the qualification contained in Italy's pre-world war alliance with Germany. That pre-war engagement provided that Italy must be excused from abiding by her engagement in case of conflict with Britain. In the present case the alliance which topped off the Axis was not to come into effect for from three to five years. So the Duce had a free hand in deciding not only when to intervene, but upon which side to intervene.

Machiavelli would have approved of this *Realpolitik*. So far he would have given full marks to *Il Duce* as a wise prince. One mustn't have any ties that bind for the job of being a wise prince in the Machiavellian State. Or, rather, if one does permit any ties, they mustn't be allowed to control one's action. And actions of whatever kind, from grabbing the domain of the African to backstabbing a neighbor when he's fighting for his life, must follow one god, and that is the god of expediency. Mussolini as a prince sans standards would have lived up to Machiavelli's prescription.

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Ah, but Mussolini is now "bound." He has allowed Hitler to take him completely into camp. In a Roman image he has crossed his Rubicon, and he can't get back. The sage Nicolo would have thrown up his hands at such rashness, especially when he saw what camp had been joined, the camp of a would-be conqueror. Says Machiavelli: "A prince ought to take care never to make an alliance with one more powerful than himself for the purpose of attacking others . . . because if he conquers, you are at his discretion."

In sum, Mussolini was Machiavellian in everything—his unscrupulous politics, his constant study of war and its disciplines—till this last miscalled "Machiavellian" stroke. This was when he deserted Machiavelli.

Mirror of World Opinion

Enemies of Democracy

It has been recently said that the "three great enemies of democracy are fear, prejudice, and hatred." Can there be any doubt that this triumvirate of emotions is largely responsible for the wretched tumult that is splitting the peace of the world into crumbling shreds?

Fear, prejudice, and hatred have no abiding place but in the human mind. It is there that they gnaw, and consume, and destroy. It is there that the warmth of confidence fades; the strength of reason becomes flabby and frail; and the tenderness and sweetness of love become virulent and venomous.

In this age of civilization, when the light of spiritual thought is growing in warmth and power, it behooves the individual to analyze the contents of his heart to discover what of bitterness can be sweetened; what of hatred can be softened; what of bias may be silenced, that charity, and love, and confidence may become compelling forces in restoring a harmony that has been hidden by the smoke of battle and the clouds of dissension; a harmony upon which the great universe was swung when "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."—H. D. R. in the *Mitchell* (S. D.) *Gazette*.

"Not the Way of Compulsion"

There came to our desk today some notes on a proposed bill for compulsory health insurance. To those trained in the traditions of democracy the word compulsory is hard and metallic. It reeks of steel, of blood and of iron. Democracy is not and should not be the way of compulsion. . . .

The essence of liberty requires that the individual be free to learn his own lessons by trial and error, to make his own decisions in relation to his body and his mind and to suffer or not to suffer as he chooses.

Compulsory sickness insurance means that . . . the State will step in and from the funds extracted under compulsion set him about with watch-dogs of doubtful medical aid and assistance. . . .

The fewer laws of compulsion a democratic government has, save in times of national crisis, the better for that government.—*Ipswich* (Mass.) *News-Chronicle*.

Liquor Costs City Millions

Official figures of the Police Department and the Bureau of Budget and Efficiency show that 60 per cent of all the arrests made in Los Angeles are for drunk driving or in cases involving drunkenness, at a direct cost to the city of $2,360,898 a year, or about four times the pre-repeal cost.

By way of commentary on the promise of repealists that liquor-tax revenues would pay the cost of enforcement with a great deal over to lighten the general tax burden, it may be noted that the city's income from this source is about $293,000 a year, or $2,068,000 a year less than the cost of drunkenness in police work alone.—*Los Angeles Times*.